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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Copy

FD-140
(2-17-48)

DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Biloxi, Miss.

July 19, 1949

Sir:

I hereby make application for employment in the position indicated by check mark, in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and for your use in this connection submit the following information:

- Special Agent (Law Trained) ☐**
- Special Agent (Accountant) ☐**
- Stenographer ☐
- Typist ☐
- Translator ☐
- Messenger ☐**
- Laboratory Technician* ☐**
- Student Fingerprint Classifier ☐
- Clerk ☑

(This application should be typewritten if possible) (Indicate by check)

1. Name in full (please print) NELSON (Family name) John (Given name) Howard (Middle name)
   (a) Female applicants must furnish maiden name
2. Legal Residence 209 Campgrounds, Biloxi, Miss.
3. Mail and telegraphic address 209 Campgrounds, Biloxi Phone No. 4161
4. Complete date of birth Oct. 11, 1929 Weight 135 Height 5-9
5. Place of birth Talladega (City) Talladega (County) Alabama (State)
6. (a) Father's name Howard Alonzo (dec.) (b) Father's birthplace Talladega
   (c) Present Address Deceased (d) If foreign born, is he a citizen?
   (e) Date and place of naturalization
7. (a) Mother's name Mrs. Barbara L. Nelson (b) Mother's birthplace Birmingham, Ala.
   (c) Present address 209 Campgrounds, Biloxi (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?
   (e) Date and place of naturalization
8. Brothers [redacted] (Complete names, birthplaces and present addresses) [redacted]
9. Sisters [redacted] (Include married names, birthplaces and present addresses) [redacted]
10. If you were not born in United States, how long have you lived here?
11. Are you a citizen of the United States? Yes
12. If naturalized, date and place of naturalization
13. Are you single, married, widowed, separated, or divorced? Single
14. (a) Maiden name of wife (b) Wife's birthplace
    (c) Present address (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?
    (e) Date and place of naturalization
15. (a) Husband's complete name (b) Husband's birthplace
    (c) Present address (d) If foreign born, is he a citizen?

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*Specify exact title of position sought as Laboratory Technician.
**Positions of Special Agent (Law Trained), Special Agent (Accountant), Laboratory Technician, and Messenger for male applicants only.

(e) Date and place of naturalization

16. (a) Father-in-law's name (b) Birthplace
(c) Present address (d) If foreign born, is he a citizen?
(e) Date and Place of naturalization

17. (a) Mother-in-law's name (b) Birthplace
(c) Present address (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?
(e) Date and Place of naturalization

18. Brothers-in-law (Complete names, birthplaces and present addresses)

19. Sisters-in-law (Complete names, birthplaces and present addresses)

20. If your husband (or wife) is employed, state where employed

21. Number of children, if any

22. Are you entirely dependent on your salary? Yes.

23. To what extent are you financially indebted to others and to whom? Am not indebted.

24. Education: (Please print)

	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	FROM–	TO–	Courses Pursued, Diplomas or Degrees Received
(a) Elementary	Home Park, Atlanta; Northside, Birmingham; Northside, Graham, Central, Talladega, Ala.; Idelhia, rural school near Talladega; O'Keefe Jr. High, Atlanta; and Lopez grammar school, Biloxi---started to school in Sept. '36, other schools followed in order.			
(b) High school equivalent	Name Notre Dame High Address Biloxi, Miss.	1943	1947	High school dipl.
(c) College or technical*	Name Address			
(d) Foreign Languages Give degree of proficiency as to speaking, reading, writing				
(e) Miscellaneous*				

25. Give names of clubs, societies, and other similar organizations of which you are a member:
Biloxi Rotary Club, Big Eight Sports Writers Association

26. Have you been admitted to the Bar, if so specify No. (Furnish Date and Place)

27. Describe any physical defects, including extent of defective vision, if any, with and without glasses (Snellen) None known

28. Health record for the past 3 years (give number of days and nature of serious illness):
Generally good.

* Applicants for Laboratory Technician positions should list in detail scientific courses pursued. Use an insert if necessary and give title of any Master's or Doctor's Thesis prepared.

29. Experience: (Please print.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	POSITION AND KIND OF WORK	FROM-	TO-	ANNUAL SALARY
Name E. P. Wilkes, DAILY HERALD Address (Cosman Eisendrath, immediate supervisor)	Newspaper	Oct. '47	Present	1948--$2536.65
Name Address	Reporter			
Name Bush-Ladda Paint Co. Address St. Louis, Mo.	Painter's Helper.	Aug. '47	Oct. '47	$30 per week
Sold and Delivered papers ~~for~~ in Biloxi and at Keesler AFB for New Orleans Times-Picayune and States. Also sold Journals in Atlanta.				
Name Address				
Name Address				
Name Address				
Name Address				

30. Specify any arrests (include traffic arrests) arrested for reckless driving in Biloxi in June, 1949. Fined $5. Failed to stop when driving onto highway.

31. Specify any arrests of immediate family Father (deceased), [redacted]

32. Have you ever been a defendant in any court action? Yes Specify fined $5 in a reckless driving case.

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33. Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., or any Communist organization? No.

34. Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of a Fascist Organization? No.

35. Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of any organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government, or of any organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States or of seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means? No.

36. Give five personal references (not relatives, former employers, fellow employees, or school teachers), more than 30 years of age, who are householders or property owners, business or professional men or women, including your family physician, if you have one, of good standing in the community, and who have known you well during the past 5 years. (Please Print)

	NAME	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	NUMBER OF YEARS ACQUAINTED	BUSINESS ADDRESS
1	[redacted]	[redacted]	Six	[redacted]
2	[redacted]	[redacted]	Six	[redacted]
3	[redacted]	[redacted]	Four	[redacted]
4	[redacted]	[redacted]	Six	[redacted]
5	[redacted]	[redacted]	Four	[redacted]

Biloxi, Miss.

37. Give residence addresses and dates of residence for the past ten years. Oct., 1942-present, 139 Campgrounds, 158 Campgrounds, and 209 Campgrounds, Biloxi, Miss.; Two years before moving to Biloxi lived at 736 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta; and year before that in rural area near Talladega, Fla.

38. List the names of any relative now in the Government service, with the degree of relationship and where employed: None known

Names of any friends or acquaintances who are employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation: None known

39. Give dates and branch of military service, if any, also type of discharge received and basis for it, also military serial number. Am In US Naval Reserve, Gulfport Unit, service number, 228-53-52.

39a. Do you claim veteran's preference? If so, give basis. No.



lisability? If so, give percentage. No.

lary you will accept? Normal Entrance Salary

probationary employment at any time, without previous notice, ch? Yes, but perfer permanent employment.

ll you be willing to proceed to Washington, D.C., upon 10 days' Yes, but perfer 15 days notice.

and prepared to accept assignment or transfer to any part of the required, for either temporary or permanent duration? Yes.

graph not larger than 3 by 4½ inches. Write your name plainly on back n not more than 30 days prior to date of application. be considered complete if such photograph not furnished)

Respectfully,

John H. Nelson
(Signature of applicant as usually written)

TE:-If the applicant desires to make any further remarks or statements rning his qualifications or in answer to any question contained in the cation, the same should be made on a separate sheet of paper, numberhe remarks in accordance with the original questions.

subscribed to by all applicants for positions in the Federal Bureau of Justice.

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me by the above-named applicant, this 20 day of July, 1944, at city (or town) of Biloxi, county of Miss, and State (or Territory or District) of

(Signature of officer)

(OFFICIAL IMPRESSION SEAL)

Notary
(Official Title)

My Commission Expires July 18, 1944

Application will not be considered complete if above jurat not executed.

54-46

News—AP Circulation—ABC Features—NEA

Herald Building BILOXI, MISS.

THE DAILY HERALD

Herald Building GULFPORT, MISS.

MISSISSIPPI COAST

Established in 1884 by Geo. W. Wilkes

FBI CLERK APPLICATION

July 19, 1949

SUBJECT: QUALIFICATIONS, NELSON John Howard
aka Jack Nelson

I have almost two years experience as a newspaper reporter with The Daily Herald. Duties include sports, city hall, and police news.

Also have written an article for the American Weekly, 63 Vesey Street, New York, and several for trade magazines and periodicals through the Universal Trade Press Syndicate, New York.

In connection with my job, for the past year I have been using a B&J press camera as official photographer for the Biloxi office of The Daily Herald.

John Howard Nelson

John Howard Nelson

Standard Form 88
Promulgated March 1948
Bureau of the Budget
Circular A-21

REPORT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING THIS FORM.—N. S. A. represents No Significant Abnormality. In Items No. 20 through No. 41, if abnormal, describe in space of each heading, or under No. 42, "Remarks," or if necessary on additional sheets the same size. Write on each sheet name, date of birth, and identification number.

1. LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME: Nelson John Howard.
2. PLACE AND DATE OF EXAMINATION: 7/18/49
3. DATE OF BIRTH: 10-11-29
4. AGE IN YEARS LAST BIRTHDAY: 19
5. IDENTIFICATION NO.:
6. PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION: Employment - F.B.I.
7. SERVICE, DEPARTMENT, OR AGENCY: F.B.I.
8. COMPONENT AND BRANCH: —
9. ORGANIZATION:
10. GRADE, RATING, OR POSITION: —
11. SEX: M
12. RACE: W
13. HOME ADDRESS (Street, or RFD number, city, zone, State): 269 - Camp Grounds.
14. PLACE OF BIRTH: Talladega, Ala.
15. OTHER DATA:
16. RATING OR SPECIALTY (Time in this capacity) TOTAL LAST 6 MONTHS

17. MEASUREMENTS		18. BUILD (Including frame and figure)				19. TEMP.
HEIGHT (Shoeless)	WEIGHT (Stripped)	MEDIUM	SLENDER	HEAVY	OBESE	
68 INS.	138 LBS.		✓			98 3/5

20. SKIN—INCLUDING HAIR DISTRIBUTION, THICKNESS OF NAILS, TATTOOING, AND SCARS N. S. A. ☑
21. LYMPH GLANDS AND LYMPHATICS N. S. A. ☑
22. HEAD, FACE, AND NECK—N. S. A. ☑
23. NOSE, SINUSES, MOUTH, AND THROAT—N. S. A. ☑
24. EARS—A. CANALS, EXT. EARS—N. S. A. ☑
B. DRUMS—NO PERFORATION ☑ N.S.A. ☑
C. HEARING (Whispered and spoken voice at 15 ft.)
RIGHT WV 15/15: SV 15/15
LEFT WV 15/15: SV 15/15
D. AUDIOMETER DECIBELS LOSS

	256	512	1024	2048	4096	8192
RIGHT						
LEFT						

25. EYES—A. EXTERNAL EYE, RIGHT EYE—N. S. A. ☑ LEFT EYE—N.S.A. ☑
B. PUPILS—EQUAL ☑ NORMAL TO ACCOMMODATION ☑ TO LIGHT ☑
C. ASSOCIATED PARALLEL MOVEMENTS, NYSTAGMUS—N. S. A. ☑
D. DISTANT VISION: RIGHT 20/20 CORR. TO 20/ — BY —; LEFT 20/20 CORR. TO 20/ — BY —
E. REFRACTION (Manifest) (Cycloplegic) STRIKE OUT ONE: S. CX; S. CX
F. NEAR VISION—(At 14 inches): 14/14 CORR. TO 1 BY —; 14/14 CORR. TO BY
G. COLOR VISION—N. S. A. ☑ TEST USED: plates
H. HETEROPHORIA (Specify distance) ES° EX° R. H. L. H. PRISM DIVERGENCE: 55 PRISM CONVERGENCE
I. RED LENS—N. S. A. ☐
J. FIELD OF VISION—RIGHT—N. S. A. ☐ LEFT—N. S. A. ☐
K. DEPTH PERCEPTION—TEST USED SCORE
L. OPHTHALMOSCOPIC—RIGHT—N. S. A. ☐ LEFT—N. S. A. ☐
M. ACCOMMODATION—RIGHT LEFT
N. NIGHT VISION—TEST USED SCORE

26. DENTAL—INDICATE BY SUPERIMPOSING PROPER SYMBOL ON TOP OF NUMBER OF TOOTH; I. E., RESTORABLE CARIOUS TEETH BY O, EXTRACTION INDICATED BY /, MISSING NATURAL TEETH BY X, TEETH REPLACED BY FULL OR PARTIAL DENTURE HORIZONTAL LINE OVER XXX, TEETH REPLACED BY FIXED BRIDGE BRACKETS TO INCLUDE ABUTMENTS AND LINE UNDER TOOTH (1 X 3), CROWNS BY C, IMPACTED TEETH BY #, FILLINGS PRESENT IN TOOTH BY F, NORMAL TEETH BY N. WHEN DECIDUOUS TEETH PRESENT INSERT LETTERS IN RELATIVE POSITIONS. EXAMPLE: EDCBA ABCDE ABOVE OR BELOW 54321 12345.

UR 8 X 6 F 5 4 3 2 1 | 1 F 2 F 3 X X X 7 F 8 F UL
LR 8 F 7 F 6 5 4 3 2 1 | 1 2 3 4 5 X X 8 LL

slight — MALOCCLUSION—N. S. A. ☐
none — PERIODONTOCLASIA—N. S. A. ☐
none — GINGIVITIS—N. S. A. ☐
REMARKS AND DISQUALIFYING DENTAL DEFECTS
CLASS:

27. PULSE RATE AND BLOOD PRESSURE (Arm at heart level)
SITTING: PULSE 66 B. P.: S. 112 D. 70 — RECUMBENT: PULSE 66 B. P.: S. 108 D. 62
STANDING (3 min.): PULSE 66 B. P.: S. 120 D. 74 — SITTING: PULSE AFTER EXERCISE 86 2 MIN. AFTER 64
28. LUNGS—N. S. A. ☑ CHEST—N. S. A. ☐ (Include breasts for females)
29. CHEST—X-RAY N. S. A. ☑ NOT DONE ☐ Had X-ray chest 4 mo ago - Neg.
30. HEART—N. S. A. ☑
31. EKG—N. S. A. ☐ NOT DONE ☒
32. VASCULAR SYSTEM—A. ARTERIES AND VEINS—N. S. A. ☒
B. VARICOSE VEINS—NONE ☒

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION — AUG 9 1949 — RECORDED

Received U.S. 8/1/49

33. ABDOMEN AND VISCERA—N. S. A. [x] A. LIVER—N. S. A. [x] B. SPLEEN—N. S. A. [x] C. MASSES—NONE [x]

34. HERNIA. (If present describe location, size, shape, reducibility) (Complete or incomplete)
NONE [x]

35. ANUS AND RECTUM—HEMORRHOIDS, FISTULAE, OTHER ABNORMALITIES
N. S. A. [x]

36. VENEREAL DISEASE
NONE [x]

37. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM
N. S. A. [x]

38. G-U SYSTEM N. S. A. [x] (Include prostate exam. if indicated) PELVIC—N. S. A. [x] VAGINAL DONE [ ] OR RECTAL DONE [x]

REC'D PERSONNEL UNIT AUG 1 4 25 PM '49 REC'D PERS. UNIT

PERS. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE AUG 1 9 53 AM '49

FBI DEPT. OF JUSTICE

39. SPINE AND EXTREMITIES—A. BONES—JOINTS—MUSCLES—N. S. A. [x] B. FEET—N. S. A. [x]
C. GAIT—N. S. A. [x]

40. NEUROPSYCHIATRIC—A. NEUROLOGICAL. (Consider CRANIAL NERVES, MOTOR STATUS and COORDINATION, REFLEXES, SENSORY STATUS, EQUILIBRIUM. Always mention EXACT LOCATION.) B. PSYCHIATRIC AND PERSONALITY. (Consider BEHAVIOR, COMPREHENSION, COHERENCY OF RESPONSES, EMOTIONAL REACTIONS, ORIENTATION, MEMORY, and SIGNS OF TENSION.)

A. NEUROLOGICAL—N. S. A. [x] B. PSYCHIATRIC—N. S. A. [ ] C. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING TEST USED SCORE D. PERSONALITY DEVIATION YES [ ] NO [x] (If answer is yes, explain and cite recommendations under Item No. 42)

41. LABORATORY TESTS—A. SEROLOGY (Specify test used—Result)	B. URINALYSIS SP. GR.	ALBUMIN	SUGAR	C. BLOOD TYPE AND CLASSIFICATION USED
Mazzini Neg.	1018	Neg	Neg	
	MICROSCOPIC Neg.			D. OTHER LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

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42. A. REMARKS—B. SUMMARY OF PERTINENT AND INTERVAL HISTORY—C. SUMMARY OF DEFECTS—D. DIAGNOSIS

Applicant is capable of ~~Moderate~~ physical exertion.
arduous, moderate, light

(For Special Agent applicants only:) He ________ recommended as being physically
is/is not

fit to participate in defensive tactics and dangerous assignments which might entail the practical use of firearms.

43. FURTHER SPECIALIST'S EXAMINATION INDICATED [ ] YES [x] NO. IF YES, SPECIFY
EXAMINEE (IS) OR (IS NOT) (Strike out one) QUALIFIED FOR Work
TYPE OF QUALIFICATION
IF NOT QUALIFIED, LIST DISQUALIFYING DEFECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

44. SIGNA[redacted]

45. SIGNA[redacted]

46. SIGNATURE OF DENTIST OR PHYSICIAN (Indicate which) NAME TYPED OR PRINTED

SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICER NAME TYPED OR PRINTED DATE

CC-314
(3-1-46)

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. ____________

To: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

CLERICAL APPLICANT

Interviewing Official: Interview Date: 7-17-49

Name and address of Applicant: Position: Clerk
John Howard Nelson
209 Campgrounds, Biloxi, Mississippi

Grades on Examinations:

Typing:
Stenographic:
Language:

8 AUG 1949
RECORDED
67-441072-3

Age: 19 (Born 10/11/29)
Sex: M
Marital Status: S
Education: Graduated 6/47 Notre Dame High School, Biloxi, Mississippi

1. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF APPLICANT:

NELSON is an aggressive, energetic young man. He has a good personality and appears neatly dressed at all times. He is apparently an intelligent fellow who desires to further enhance his position in life. He is well above the average of usual clerical applicant prospects. Personal contact with him gives the impression that he is straight forward in his dealings, honest in his endeavors.
Applicant, if afforded clerical appointment, desires night duty and to proceed to Washington, DC with his boy friend [redacted] also making application for Bureau employment. He would like to have 15 days notice to present employer. Investigation justified.

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2. Do you consider the Applicant qualified for the appointment sought, and if appointed, do you believe applicant would develop into better than an average employee? Yes

3. MILITARY RECORD AND VETERAN'S STATUS:
   A. Dates and branch of military service, if any. Member US Naval Reserve, Gulfport, Miss.
      1. Type of discharge and basis for it.
      2. Serial number
      3. Does applicant now have any service disability? If so, give percentage. *Nice* Registered LDB at Biloxi, Mississippi.
   B. Does applicant claim Veteran's preference? If so, give basis.

4. PERSONAL APPEARANCE:
A. PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND APPROACH: Excellent. Good. Fair. Poor.
B. DRESS: Neat. Flashy. Poor. Untidy.
C. FEATURES: Refined. Ordinary. Coarse. Dissipated.
D. PHYSICAL DEFECTS, if any: None noted.

5. CONDUCT DURING INTERVIEW:
A. PERSONALITY: Excellent. Good. Average. Fair. Poor.
B. POISE: Well-poised. Steady. Temperamental. Average.
C. SPEECH: Expressed self well. Average. Reticent. Talkative. Boastful.
D. ASSURANCE: Self-confident. Fair. Over-confident. Lacking.
E. NERVOUSNESS: None. Slight. Very nervous.
F. FOREIGN ACCENT: None. Slight. Noticeable.
G. TACT: Tactful. Average. Lacking.
H. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE: Excellent. Good. Average. Fair. Poor.

6. GENERAL INFORMATION:
A. Ultimate goal in life, aside from desire to be connected with the FBI?
Newspaper editor
B. Recreations and tastes?
All sports

7. HEALTH RECORD:
Generally good.

8. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS TO WHOM INDEBTED AND AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS
None

9. CITIZENSHIP OF APPLICANT, SPOUSE, AND PARENTS: (IF NATURALIZED, DATE AND PLACE) Applicant born 10-11-29 at Talladega, Alabama.
Father born Alabama
Mother born Alabama

10. ORGANIZATIONS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ETC: (INDICATE NATURE, PURPOSE AND LOCATION) Biloxi Rotary Club, High School Monogram Club, Member of "Big Eight" sports writers association. Was sports ed of High School newspaper.

11. ARREST RECORD (INDICATE CHARGE, DATE, PLACE, DISPOSITION) OF APPLICANT AND RELATIVES: Reckless driving, 1949, Biloxi, Miss.
Disposition - $5 fine.
Father (now deceased) [redacted]
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12. RESIDENCE ADDRESSES DURING PAST FIVE YEARS:
209, 158 and 139 Campgrounds, Biloxi, Mississippi.

13. NAMES OF FRIENDS OR ACQUAINTANCES IN FBI:
None

14. CHECK ENCLOSURES: (x) Formal application (x) Photograph (x) Result of Medical Examination ( ) Summary of Completed Investigation ( ) Release or Certificate of Availability (when necessary).
Interview sheet
Fingerprints
Supplemental questionnai
Extra qualification shee

15. TIME CONSUMED IN PERSONAL INTERVIEW:
Fifty minutes

SA
Interviewing Official

FD-139
(3-17-47)

0

NAME: NELSON John Howard
aka Jack Nelson

DATE OF BIRTH: Oct. 11, 1929

MARITAL STATUS: Single

DATE AND PLACE
OF INTERVIEW:

QUESTIONNAIRE - To be filled in by applicants

1. Have you ever applied for a position with the Federal Bureau of Investigation? If so, where? No.

2. Were you ever dismissed from a school and if so why, when and where? Yes, in April, 1947, I was suspended for three days from Notre Dame High School, Biloxi, for misconduct. Misdemeanor was for school room pranks and failure to understand instructsions.

3. Was any disciplinary action ever taken against you during the course of your scholastic career and if so why? Give details. Yes, in the form of a three-day suspension from school. Other disciplinary action was only trivial.

RECORDED

67-441076-4

Searched ____
Numbered ____
Filed ____ 37

5 JUL 27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4. Have you ever been dismissed or asked to resign any position you may have held? If so, give details, including when, where, and why. No.

QUESTIONNAIRE (Continued)

5. Has your credit record been considered satisfactory in your community? I have no credit record.

6. Have you ever been arrested for any offense other than a traffic violation? If so specify the place, date, offense and disposition. No.

7. Have any of your immediate family been arrested for any offense other than a traffic violation? If so specify giving the name or names of members of family involved showing place, date, offense and disposition. Yes, my father (now deceased) [redacted]

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b7C

8. List your physical disabilities, if any. None known.

9. Have you or any members of your family ever been treated for any mental ailments or been confined in any mental institution? If so, give details.

No.

QUESTIONNAIRE (Contin)

10. Do you now or have you ever held membership in or been affiliated with any organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government or which can be construed as being a subversive group? If so, give details. No.

11. To the best of your knowledge do any members of your immediate family belong to any such organization? If so, give details. No.

12. Do you use intoxicants and if so to what extent? No.

13. List typing or stenographic ability: Took a one-year course in typing at high school and have been typing for almost two years during course of present employment.

QUESTIONNAIRE (Continued)

14. List any other special abilities or avocations: I have used a press camera for the past year in conjunction with my job.

15. List names, addresses, age, and occupation of immediate relatives: Mother, Mrs. Barbara Lena Nelson, 209 Campgrounds, Biloxi, Miss., age 38; bookeeper for Biloxi Coal and Dray Company; [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

16. Are you now or have you within the past ninety days been employed by a Government Agency? No.

QUESTIONNAIRE (Continued)

17. I understand that any appointment tendered me will be contingent upon the results of a complete character and fitness investigation. Yes

18. Do you claim any Veteran's preference? If so, give basis. No.

19. Give dates and branch of military service, if any. Type of discharge and basis for it. Give serial number. Am in US Naval Reserve, Gulfport unit; rank-seaman apprentice, service number, 228-53-52.

20. Do you now have any service disability? If so, give percentage. No.

21. I have been advised that wilfully withholding information or making false statements in this interview will be a basis for dismissal from the service. Yes.

John Howard Nelson
Signature of Applicant

62-113355-33

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

94-8-150-236

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 3/31/70

3/31/70, Jack Nelson of the "Los Angeles Times" telephonically contacted Bishop. He advised that former Attorney General Ramsey Clark spoke at a breakfast for newsmen this morning and during his talk made the statement that while he was Deputy Attorney General he had instructed the FBI to check for possible racial prejudice during our investigation of possible judicial appointees.

Nelson stated that, in view of the Carswell case, he wished to know what instructions the FBI has been given with regard to checking for possible racial prejudice on the part of judicial appointees by the present Administration, specifically by the Department of Justice.

Nelson was advised that since his question related to possible instructions given by the Department of Justice, he should direct his inquiry to the Department of Justice rather than the FBI.

94-8-162-183

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4:16PM August 22, 1957

MR. JACK NELSON of the Atlanta Constitution telephoned through operator from Atlanta, Georgia, for the Director. He was advised of the Director's absence from the city and offered the services of an assistant. He then asked if the Director could be reached by telephone anywhere else. He was advised that the Director is presently in travel status but that the Director will be in telephonic contact with this office and that any message Mr. Nelson might have could be given the Director at that time.

Mr. Nelson refused to speak with anyone else and terminated the call.

94-8-162-189

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: May 20, 1960

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR
JACK NELSON AND WIFE
PULITZER PRIZE WINNER
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Today at 10:00 a.m. Inspector [redacted] met Mr. and Mrs. Jack Nelson in Mr. DeLoach's office and conducted them on a tour of the Bureau. [redacted] took them through the various rooms of the Laboratory and the Firearms Range, where an excellent demonstration was made by Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] who gave the Nelsons the target. Mr. Nelson also asked for some empty shells, as he stated he had 3 children and they would be delighted to see his target and get the empty shells.

b6
b7C

He did not have time to go through the first floor exhibit rooms; as other commitments intervened. But he stated he and his wife enjoyed the tour of the FBI more than anything they had done in a long time. He stated it was the finest sight in Washington.

During the course of the conversation Mr. Nelson stated Ralph McGill, Publisher of The Atlanta Constitution, had a very high opinion of Mr. Hoover and that he, Nelson, concurred in that opinion. He spoke highly of the Director and the work of the FBI.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

94-8-150-203

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-16-65

FROM

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages [illegible]. Senator Kuchel, (R) California, pointed out that Jack Nelson, a staff writer for the Los Angeles Times, recently completed a series of five articles on the problems some Americans face in securing equal justice under law. He included the five articles with his remarks. The first article comments on the trial of Joseph Sims and Cecil Myers for the murder of Lemuel A. Penn. The article states "In an hour-long racist argument a defense attorney five times emphasized the Anglo-Saxon blood of the jurors and charged that FBI agents, on orders of President Johnson to 'bring us white meat,' had 'infiltrated' Madison County.

94-8-150 - 320

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GO[V]ERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: December 11, 1974

SUBJECT: JACK NELSON
BUREAU CHIEF, LOS ANGELES TIMES
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REQUEST TO INTERVIEW MR. KELLEY
DURING WEEK OF DECEMBER 16-20, 1974

b6
b7C

BACKGROUND:

On December 10, 1974, Mr. [redacted] Writer, "Los Angeles Times" newspaper, Washington, D. C., telephonically contacted [redacted] to relay a request from Jack Nelson for an interview with Mr. Kelley during the week of December 16-20, 1974. [redacted] specifically referred to the fourth paragraph of a letter which the Director personally wrote to Nelson dated August 12, 1974 (copy attached) which refers to the shooting of Governor George Wallace.

In his letter to Nelson, Mr. Kelley declined an interview relating to the Wallace shooting, pointing out that there is no reason to review that which we have already gone over rather exhaustively. Nelson was told we could not permit him to review our files. He was told (4th paragraph) that if there is any new material made available to him, we would want to have a chance to deliberate on it and where it appears of some substance to, of course, investigate it.

Nelson's earlier request to interview Mr. Kelley was based on a statement in the press that quoted Governor Wallace, saying he hoped that Watergate investigation will turn up "the man who paid the money to have me shot." The press also quoted Governor Wallace saying the FBI closed its investigation, "but there are other people working on it."

94-8-150-316

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON BUREAU

November 27, 1974

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Thank you very much for your letter of congratulations. I look forward to the new assignment in January when John Lawrence returns to Los Angeles to become assistant managing editor for economic affairs.

The Washington Bureau of the Los Angeles Times already has an outstanding reputation so the job I face will be no small task. You might be interested in knowing that the Bureau is expanding, too, and that by early next year there will be a total of 23 persons reporting the news. I will be one of them since, as bureau chief, I will continue to function as a correspondent.

I look forward to a continuing relationship with you and the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

Jack Nelson

ROOM 730 • 1700 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 • TELEPHONE 202-296-1440

94-8-150-315

November 21, 1974

PERSONAL

Mr. Jack Nelson
Washington Bureau Chief
Los Angeles Times
Room 730
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Congratulations on your appointment as Bureau Chief here in Washington. This honor is certainly indicative of the esteem in which you are held by the Times and truly a recognition of your journalistic talents. My associates and I wish continued success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

C. M. Kelley

NOTE: Bufiles reflect Nelson was a critic of the Bureau and former Director Hoover. Mr. Kelley met with Nelson on 8/14/73 and Nelson recounted several incidents which strained his relationship with the Bureau. Mr. Kelley pointed out his open-policy stance toward the press to Nelson. Since that time, our relations with him have been cordial.

L.A. Times Announces New Bureau Chief

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Times today announced the appointment of Jack Nelson, Pulitzer Prize winner and former Nieman Fellow, as chief of the newspaper's Washington bureau.

Nelson, 45, replaces John Lawrence, who will return to Los Angeles as assistant managing editor for economic news.

Nelson won the Pulitzer Prize in 1960, as a reporter for the Atlanta Constitution, for a series exposing malpractice in the state mental hospital at Milledgeville, Ga.

He joined The Times in 1965, covering the Southern civil rights struggle from Atlanta, and transferred to the Washington bureau in 1970.

94-8-150-312

August 12, 1974

Mr. Jack Nelson
Washington Bureau
Los Angeles Times
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Jack:

I have been informed of the contact you made with Inspector [redacted] of our External Affairs Division regarding your desire to discuss the Governor George C. Wallace shooting.

b6
b7C

As you know from our past discussions, you have been informed that we have no information to indicate that the shooting by Bremer was a part of a conspiracy. We did not arrive at this conclusion carelessly and we do not have any information at this time which might tend to revise this conclusion.

Recent publicity has reported that Governor Wallace seems to feel such a conspiracy does exist. We intend, therefore, to try to set a mutually acceptable date to again interview Governor Wallace for the purpose of getting at the reason for his comment.

If there be any new material which has been made available to you, we, of course, would want to have a chance to deliberate on it and where it appears of some substance to, of course,

investigate it. Pending the Wallace interview and, as I stated above, any additional information you may have, I see no reason why we should now review that which we have already gone over rather exhaustively. We cannot permit you to review the file for reasons which you well know, and, therefore, although I always enjoy talking with you, I see no reason why we should waste both of our time in a venture which has little likelihood for success insofar as continued investigatory activity.

I want you to feel free to contact me if my analysis appears to be wrong, but I do want to point out to you that we had planned to talk with Governor Wallace before we received your call and we are constantly aware of any matter which might arise to change our position in this investigation.

Sincerely,

/S/ Clarence

312

94-8-150-305

June 4, 1974

Mr. Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times
Washington Bureau
Room 730
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you for your letter of May 29th enclosing the editorial and letters to the editor from the Los Angeles Times. I read them with interest, and your thoughtfulness is indeed appreciated.

The Los Angeles shootout was a tragic incident, but I am pleased that the Times editorial put it in proper perspective by giving law enforcement authorities credit they deserve for keeping loss of life and injury at a minimum.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Nelson personally interviewed the Director in August 1973, and our relations since that time have been cordial.

Los Angeles Times
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Mr. Clarence Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Ed Guthman mentioned that during his session with you the other day you asked about reaction to the SLA shootout.

At the time he did not think about an editorial the L. A. Times had printed on May 22.

Enclosed are copies of the editorial and of letters to the editor that appeared in today's Times.

Sincerely,

Jack Nelson

Jack Nelson

ROOM 730 • 1700 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 • TELEPHONE 202-296-1440

The Police Did What They Had to Do

The first thing to be said about the shootout on E. 54th St. is that it was a war without victory. The death of those six young people, some of them with such promise for their lives, is a loss for society. But society already had lost them when they abandoned the opportunities for peaceful change and retreated into the extremes of hatred and violence, into nihilism.

The second thing to be said is that their deaths appear to have been by their own decision, virtually suicidal. For they were given adequate warning by the police. When they refused the appeal of the police bullhorn, they were assaulted by tear gas, not bullets. And it was only when they responded with bullets that the police opened fire.

Knowing what we know, and basing our judgment on an exhaustive investigation by our news-reporting staff, we can only conclude that the police did what they had to do. They did it professionally. They did it with a competence remarkable in the circumstances of the pressure of time, the threat of violence implicit in the events of the last four months, the uncertainties surrounding the identification of those who had taken shelter in that small frame house.

The most persuasive evidence to the credit of the Los Angeles Police Department is that there were no civilian casualties outside the circle of the Symbionese Liberation Army, and only minor casualties among the law-enforcement officers.

That achievement of safety was no accident. The police acted with care in evacuating the neighborhood as best they could before the siege was mounted and, once the battle had begun, in protecting the few who had escaped earlier evacuation. The battle plan of the police was designed to minimize the risk of police hitting the innocent, of police themselves being caught in the cross fire.

So we are led to dismiss the contention that the police acted hastily, that they should have marked time, trying to starve out the fugitives. Had the police allowed night to fall without acting against that nest of violence, knowing what they knew about the arsenal inside, they surely would have invited censure and the accusation of dereliction of duty. For no one can begin to guess what violence that kind of delay might have unleashed on that neighborhood from those persons so committed to live and act only by terror.

Letters to The Times

Police Tactics in SLA Gun Battle

The combat-style firefight between the Los Angeles Police Department and the Symbionese Liberation Army raises several disturbing questions regarding not only the probity of the action but, indeed, of the motivation behind it.

First, if the police suspected that the house, which they destroyed along with its occupants, contained the kidnapers of Patricia Hearst and possibly Miss Hearst herself, why didn't they try to get them alive? Surely it is more important to rescue the victim than to punish the offenders. Or has our basic sense of justice undergone a radical transformation? Outnumbered and outgunned, why wasn't the SLA simply gassed out or starved out?

Does this action suggest that in the future we may expect our neighborhoods to be turned into battlegrounds at the discretion of the police? The terror on the faces of the neighborhood women and children may, I fear, be something we may see more often unless police are regulated in their ability to wage open war on our streets.

Finally, the military style of the operation raises ominous questions about our government's basic attitudes toward its citizens. If we permit military actions to be carried out on our streets are we establishing a precedent for further actions of this kind?

The flagrant disregard of the rights and safety of the kidnap victim as well as of the rights and safety of the myriad innocent bystanders in the neighborhood suggests that we must take a long hard look into we must take a long hard look into our police department's policies.

DONALD R. ZIMBALIST
Los Angeles

So the amazing Los Angeles police managed, without injury to any innocent person, to subdue a small but deadly gang of terrorists, who were holed up with enough ammunition and explosives to blow a whole neighborhood sky high...

The Times welcomes expressions of all viewpoints from readers. Letters should be kept as brief as possible and are subject to condensation. They must include signature and valid mailing address. Pseudonyms and initials will not be used. Because of the volume of mail received, unpublished individual letters cannot be acknowledged. Send to: LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, LOS ANGELES TIMES, TIMES MIRROR SQUARE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90053.

I have a question for the Los Angeles police:

How do you interrogate a hunk of charcoal?

ANTHONY SAIDY
Santa Monica

How sad to read that some SLA members were once gun-hating, and then to learn, in the same paper, about the lack of funding for a study into the causes of violence. It would be a benefit to society if we knew just what had changed these once peace-loving idealists into terrorists.

MARY E. HANSON
Whittier

I was sickened and outraged by the wanton incineration of six frightened young people holed up at Compton and 54th St. as the ghastly tragedy unfolded on the TV set.

I kept thinking: change the location and the language and you have, roughly, Maalot or the intemperate Israeli reprisals all over again.

It is this kind of violence, waged by what appeared as an all-white task force in a predominantly black neighborhood that is inevitably sewing seeds of future violence.

I am very mindful these young people were armed and desperate. Nonetheless, I want to pose the following questions to the Los Angeles Police Department:

—Why couldn't the people in the immediate danger area have been immediate danger area have been evacuated and a security force maintained there until they were forced out by hunger or the hopelessness of their position?

—Why wasn't an integrated task force ordered into the area to avoid the kind of searing psychological damage done to young people in the area who were forced to witness the events?

—I submit that people who by their ...

David and Julie's Press Conference

Thank you for putting David and Julie Eisenhower's pictures on the front page (May 12). Two brave young people answering questions of the unconscionable newsmen! The answers were direct and to the point. No resignation, under any circumstances!

My mind simply cannot grasp the reasons for the intense suspicion and ugly hatred that have come over many of our citizens. Who are they to now sit in judgment on this man of courage and fortitude who was elected to the highest office of this nation?

Are they faultless with lily white lives? Can these mudslingers search their own souls and come up guiltless? Have they never used censored language in the heat of frustration?

The cruelty of it all, regardless of guilt or innocence, is what bewilders me. The suffering inflicted upon our President's whole family seems not to disturb them. Where has the milk of human kindness flown?

MARY H. RUBEY
Hollywood

Julie Eisenhower says her father is a human being who saw his dreams crumbling.

Those weren't his dreams that crumbled; they were his scenarios.

DOROTHY SMITH
Diamond Bar

Paul Conrad's characterization of Julie and David Eisenhower as the President's hand puppets (May 14) is a cruel and thoughtless reaction to is a cruel and thoughtless reaction to their statements on behalf of Mr. Nixon.

It is cruel, since the Eisenhowers have a right to express themselves without being labeled as mindless marionettes. Apparently Conrad believes that a familial relationship with the President automatically disqualifies one as a thinking individual.

The portrayal is thoughtless, since it ignores Mrs. Eisenhower's explanation of her appearance ...

DONALD ... Los Angeles

S- the amazing Los Angeles police managed, without injury to any innocent person, to subdue a small but deadly gang of terrorists, who were holed up with enough ammunition and explosives to blow a whole neighborhood sky high. ... of the police commended for capturing criminals that eluded other police forces and the FBI for more than three months? Is there any notice taken for their care and restraint, even when some neighbors of the ill-fated house, though frequently warned of impending danger, refused to be evacuated? Are they praised for their impressive valor, for precise planning, for anything?

Well, you know the answer to that. I say, thank God the Los Angeles police were on the job, as usual, and anyone who doesn't like the approach that treats dangerous, violent criminals like enemies is welcome to leave us.

Any time, folks. We'll help you pack.

STEPHANIE COOPER SHULSINGER
Palos Verdes Peninsula

The Los Angeles Police Department's behavior last Friday was one of the most disturbing acts of official barbarism that California has ever experienced.

The department had the ability to control the situation, isolate the area, evacuate residents, and wait out the SLA. The officers determined the violence of the response. Time was on their side. To enter the line of fire was their choice.

But a controlled response to the violence of the SLA was not forthcoming. The department reacted by simply returning the violence and destroying whoever might be within the cottage on East 54th St.

PETER TROOP
Sacramento

Thousands of words may follow but the spirit of America was reborn by the courage of the Los Angeles police and the FBI. I was very proud of them, but I wish I could find a much better word.

JOHN F. McCARNEY
North Hollywood

I watched in horror on TV live, and read in The Times a detailed account (May 18) of the storming of a suspected hideout of the SLA. I wondered: Would the police have behaved in the same way in my white neighborhood as they did in ... out by ... their position?

—Why wasn't an integrated task force ordered into the area to avoid the kind of searing psychological damage done to young people in the area who were forced to witness the events?

I submit that people who by their silence condone such police actions well along the road of more painful, wrenching experiences that can well destroy us.

DONALD C. WHEELDIN
Pasadena

Couldn't the SLA suspects have been starved out? Or talked out? Or waited out? Or tricked out? Or gassed out? Or doused out? Or even shot out?

Or would those have taken too long to satisfy the TV viewers, who might have yawned and switched to another channel?

MARTIN SHEA
San Fernando

Portuguese, Beware!

Referring to The Times article (May 1) by Tom Lambert from Lisbon, my heart goes out to the Portuguese people . . . but beware!!!

When the czarist regime in Russia collapsed after an almost bloodless coup in 1917, in February, I recall vividly the same street scenes and events as described by Lambert. There were soldiers with red insignia, jubilation on the streets, free speech and uncensored newspapers that we read the first time in our lives. The jails were opened and a multitude of political prisoners were freed after many years of incarceration.

The Socialist leader, Plechanof, returned from exile, soon to be followed by Lenin, the Communist. The secret police was dismantled, and their archives revealed the names of spies and agents provocateurs.

But, as we learned in October '17, the intervening months were just like a purgatory before we entered "the Paradise of the Worker." Soon the new secret police put some of the old inmates and many new ones into the jail cells. The uncensored press gave way to the government press, and we had to keep our mouths shut. After Lenin was wounded and the then chief of the secret police killed, Lenin unleashed a mass red terror, and this was later intensified by Stalin to homeric proportions.

Democratic liberties are not something like manna from heaven just to be enjoyed. No, they have to be understood, appreciated and defended. The Russian people did not ...

... have a right to express themselves without being labeled as mindless marionettes. Apparently Conrad believes that a familial relationship with the President automatically disqualifies one as a thinking individual.

The portrayal is thoughtless, since ... Mrs. Eisenhower's explanation of her appearance; i.e., that the White House press office had been "flooded" with requests for information about the Nixon family's attitude toward impeachment.

ROYAL F. OAKES
Los Angeles

'Exorcist' Cartoon

Your Conrad has now reached the lowest rung on the ladder with his vile cartoon (May 15), "Father McLaughlin, Exorcist." For a paper of your stature and circulation to print a contemptuous cartoon such as this is unthinkable.

This was not only sacrilegious but disgusting and in the poorest of taste; you have debased the Cross, and all that it stands for. An apology is due your readers, Father John McLaughlin, and last, but not least, President Nixon.

LAURA B. SCHNEIDER
Los Angeles

It seems your cartoonist has struck a new low by taking the crucifix and substituting the body of my beloved Lord for Mr. Nixon's. Whatever one's political beliefs I think it is inexcusable for an artist to exploit something that is so sacred to so many, merely to gain a snide sneer.

God has given Conrad a talent. I pray for the day when he starts using it in a more constructive way.

JOAN BROWN
Sherman Oaks

50th Assembly Race

The Times carried an article (May 13) on the 11 candidates seeking Frank Holoman's seat, which is the new 50th Assembly District. The article stated that I ran for the 56th Assembly District in 1970. In fact, I ran for the 65th Assembly District, which is part of the new 50th Assembly District that I am currently running for.

AL NILES
Democratic candidate
for the new 50th
Assembly District
Inglewood

Los Angeles Times
Daily Founded Dec. 4, 1881

Letters to The Times

'The Police Did What They Had to Do'

I would like to commend The Times on its editorial (May 22), "The Police Did What They Had to Do." The entire Symbionese Liberation Army shootout was put into its proper perspective.

The criticism aimed at the Los Angeles Police Department by the American Civil Liberties Union and others reveals a totally inept line of reasoning in view of the circumstances surrounding the 54th St. incident.

The loss of human life is a tragedy, but to criticize the Los Angeles Police Department for its handling of the SLA affair reveals a naive mentality that ends to ignore the facts.

The critics seem to be preoccupied with the terrorists' rights, rather than the human rights of all law-abiding people, including the police who risked their lives during the confrontation. This seems to be of tality that tends to ignore the facts. isn't that what the police get paid for?

Of course, these same critics are very objective, having seen the whole thing on their TV, in the safety of their homes. I am just thankful that these people are not running the Los Angeles Police Department.

We can all thank God that no innocent bystanders or police were killed that day, and we can pray that this waste of human life will not repeat itself.

PETER L. BROTSIS
Santa Monica

Contrary to your editorial, other options could have been tried. Efforts could have been made to communicate from time to time without danger to anyone during cease fires. Why be in such a hurry to rush to the inevitable end? Perhaps the result would have been the same—but one or more might have given up.

With the portable lights available —and the numbers of officers hiding in the darkness invisible to the SLA —it is hard to see how anyone could escape. Human lives have intrinsic value. Also, most of those in the house were not long-time hardened criminals or murderers. It scares me

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response by the police. Their quick and determined action saved a difficult situation from getting worse. No civilians were injured, which is a better record than the SLA members, who, without apparent reason, shot bystanders immediately after their robbery of the bank in San Francisco.

For individuals to die for a cause is commendable. But when the option of living for that same cause is rejected for death, the death then becomes foolhardy. These revolutionaries, who were armed like gangsters, chose not to let their clear voices praise their cause but instead chose guns, bullets, knives and sadly, ashes. Within time, nobody is going to remember a food giveaway program for the poor; rather, memories will recall a kidnaping, a robbery and burned-out home on 54th St.

CLINTON NAGY
San Marino

If 100 days of propaganda from the SLA did not convince Patricia Hearst that the FBI wanted her dead, surely the event of May 17 did. If the chances of her surrendering are slim, the chances of her survival are none.

What a tragedy. What a waste.

JEANNE WYNIA
Beverly Hills

Regarding the letters critical of the Los Angeles Police, I find it hard to believe that there are those having difficulty in distinguishing fantasy from reality. The bad guys were as real as their heavy weaponry, and I don't mean the police. Certainly, in this instance, there exists a clear-cut distinction between good and bad.

The police warnings and calls for surrender were as unmistakable as the SLA's refusal to heed them. The opportunity for a safe surrender by the SLA was as real as the successful escape of their hostage

'Innocent U.S. Aid Prolongs the Killing'

Re Ernest Conine's column (Editorial Pages, May 17), "Innocent U.S. Aid Prolongs the Killing": What is so unreasonable about the Irish wanting their freedom from British tyranny after over 800 years? Americans put up with it for only 150 years before revolution broke out.

I think it is disgraceful that our government is actively supporting British imperial rule in Ireland with weapons, free training for British commandos at our expense, etc. I think we should be helping the Irish instead of aiding their oppressors.

JOHN LAURIE
Santa Monica

Regarding the recent deaths of 23 people, and injuries to another 170 in Dublin in the Republic of Ireland as a result of terrorist car-bomb attacks on innocent men, women and children. At this time it has not been determined what it was caused by, the Roman Catholic-based Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorists, Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) or the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), two Protestant-based terrorist organizations, or by some other terrorist group.

As members of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Ulster American Loyalist Assn. we wish to express our sympathy with the injured and families of the dead. It is our sincere wish that those responsible for this cowardly act will soon be apprehended and removed from society.

Under similar circumstances over 1,000 people in Northern Ireland (Ulster) have been murdered during the past five years. Much of the death and destruction was mounted against the people of Northern Ireland by IRA terrorists based in the Republic of Ireland with little attempt by the government there to apprehend these murderers.

The government of the Irish Republic has now requested that its 340 soldiers attached to the United Nations peace-keeping force in the Middle East be returned to Southern Ireland in order that they can augment the existing security forces there.

It is to be regretted that 23 of [illegible]

could in the long run be of more help than harm to their cause—and to the harm of our society. History is loaded with such incidents.

MYRON ERICKSON
Walnut

When I read every one of those letters (May 22) by those do-gooder critics saying how the police should have handled the shootout of those "six frightened young people" my stomach begins to retch.

What kind of maudlin sentiment is that? Every one of those critics if confronted by a hissing cobra with spread hood would have chopped its head off right now.

People who live by the gun must expect to die by the gun. When you have to take an objective you take it at once because this is war and you cannot handle cobras with kid gloves or powderpuffs. You advance and destroy the enemy or your culture falls. There is no other way.

Every one of those police officers should receive full honors. I take my hat off to a swift, capable tactical force. Erwin Rommel, the real field marshal, would have been proud of every man.

CHARLES E. HIGGINS
Los Angeles

It is difficult for me to believe that the Los Angeles police found it necessary to carry on a war with the SLA with so little effort to get the people out alive, save the neighborhood and show the world they have been trained.

We go to the moon, we wage war in other countries, but we can't get some people out of a house without killing them all and burning the house and destroying other property.

I am really disappointed and also extremely frightened. If it happened there, it can happen in anyone's neighborhood.

MARCIA BOON
Encino

Listening to the accusations by the deceased's relatives and certain members of our community, let me add my voice to the growing number of citizens who are proud of the

[illegible] ish. If we demand strong law enforcement and express benign neglect to every social liberator, our society may weather the criminal siege that presently confronts it.

I would hate to witness a declaration of martial law and the abeyance of search and seizure restrictions for a time period, but if it means the survival of our society, then so be it. The rabble, no matter how educated, eloquent, or beautiful, must not be allowed to attain a position of power.

If it means a combat search-and-destroy action against extreme radicals, both left and right, against narcotic peddlers and organizers, against violent criminals of all types, then let the action begin.

If the social do-gooders resent this proposed temporary inconvenience, let them now tell their followers to respect society and those members of society who desire a safe society with strong law enforcement. The rights of the innocent victim and society must be upheld. We can no longer condone the destruction of society by people who cannot adjust and make their own way with the available assistance to aid them.

MARK D. WALKER
Edwards

Although the smoke, drama and controversy over the shootout have not yet settled, I'd like to take a moment to reflect on the responses of four fathers whose statements and pleas have been broadcast in the last few days.

Can many of us, perhaps, from our postures of self-righteousness, judgment and arrogance take a page from the book of compassion, acceptance, dignity and unconditional love born in the crucible of their unimaginable sorrow?

These articulate men seemed to me to be digging deeply into their own minds and hearts, and have invited us to join them in closer scrutiny.

Can we gain from this experience, however painful? Can we examine the charred dead and the living fugitives, and ask, Why?

I want to reach out and embrace these four fathers.

ROSE KRAMER
Marina del Rey

By discussing the violence perpetrated by the IRA you deal with the symptoms rather than the cause. The British have always tried to give the impression that their troops are there as a "peaceful force," playing the role of arbitrator between two warring factions. The reality is quite different.

The essential conflict in Ireland is and has been for over 800 years between the Irish people and British colonialism.

MICHELE GRUMET
Santa Monica

Mother Teresa

My compliments on the article (May 19) about Mother Teresa and her care for the poor in the slums of Calcutta.

Although daily confronted by the misery of the poor, this famous nun still praises the value and dignity of every person. Sterilization, artificial birth control and abortion have no place in her work, for those means degrade true womanhood. Loving care and adoption are her positive answers.

MECHTILD GROTHUES
La Habra

Los Angeles Times

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Paris (73 Ave. des Champs Elysees), Don Cook. Bonn (Heuss Allee 2-10), Joe Alex Morris Jr. London (8 Bouverie St., London EC 4Y8B., Tom Lambert. Rome (Piazza di Spagna 51), William Tuohy. Moscow (12/24 Sadovo-Samotechnaya), Murray Seeger. Buenos Aires (Av. Roque Saenz Pena 917), David Belnap. Rio de Janeiro (Av. Rio Branco 156, S 3320), Leonard Greenwood. Mexico City (Paseo de la Reforma 122), Stanley Meisler. Hong Kong (30 Shousun Hill Rd.), Robert S. Elegant. Cairo, Jack Foisie. Saigon (Hotel Caravelle), George McArthur. Tokyo (Yomiuri Bldg. 1-7, 1-Chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100), Sam Jameson. New Delhi (Hotel Marina, Connaught Circus), William J. Drummond. Sydney, David Lamb. (Press Cooperative Bldg., Rue Hamra), William J. Nairobi (P.O. Box 47593), Dial Torgerson. Beirut Coughlin. Jerusalem (c/o P.I.O., Beit Agron Hillel St., Harry Trimborn. United Nations (Secretariat Bldg., United Nations), Don Shannon.

94-8-150-319

January 21, 1975

Mr. Jack Nelson, Chief
Washington Bureau
Los Angeles Times
Room 730
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Your letter of January 7, 1975, concerning our discussion the previous date of the Governor Wallace shooting has been received. As you and your associates have been previously advised, we have no information indicating anyone else was implicated with Bremer.

My letter to you of August 12, 1974, stated that this conclusion was not arrived at carelessly. You were also advised at that time of our intention to reinterview Governor Wallace based on news reports that he seemed to feel a conspiracy exists, although he was also quoted as having no proof.

Governor Wallace was again interviewed and briefed by the FBI at Montgomery, Alabama, on August 20, 1974. At that time he stated he had no information in any way indicative of a conspiracy involving Bremer and the attempted assassination of himself. Governor Wallace stated he was not the source of reports in the press indicating otherwise. The Governor did say that, in answer to inquiries, he has commented to the press that he wondered where Bremer got money to finance his travels. He was again furnished details regarding the investigation into Bremer's finances and use of his funds to follow both President Nixon and then himself prior to the shooting. Governor Wallace stated he had no further questions and he was completely satisfied with our investigation.

Mr. Jack Nelson, Chief

You have written that Governor Wallace has implied that he believes some of the "Watergate figures" were involved in the assassination attempt. Governor Wallace, as indicated above, has advised this Bureau that he has no evidence of a conspiracy and following his two lengthy briefings, stated it was apparent that Bremer acted alone.

In response to your questions as numbered below, the following information is furnished:

Question #3: The particular news film and other pertinent films and photographs were reviewed by FBI personnel who have actually seen [redacted] in person on a number of occasions. Additionally, the film was appropriately analyzed by the FBI Laboratory. The person in the film was also noted to have physical characteristics not consistent with the known description of [redacted]

b6
b7C

Question #4: After reviewing the film and determining the suspect was not [redacted] no further action was taken on this aspect other than to bring the allegation and the FBI's conclusion to the attention of the Special Prosecutor's Office (SPO). It was also determined that during a part of the day Wallace was shot that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Committee to Reelect the President.

Question #6: The source of Bremer's savings which he used for his travels were determined by FBI investigation to be money he received from verified employments. Bremer's travels apparently depleted his funds and at the time of his arrest, he had less than $2.00 in his pocket. A review of Bremer's known bank accounts revealed they had been closed in March, 1972, prior to the time he went to Canada.

Mr. Jack Nelson, Chief

Question #8: It is recalled that one of the victims wounded by Bremer at the time he shot Governor Wallace was a Secret Service Agent. At the time our Milwaukee Office learned of the full identity and address of Bremer and proceeded to the location, his apartment was already occupied by a Secret Service Agent. Subsequently, upon receipt of Presidential instructions that the FBI was to assume complete control of this case, FBI Agents were again dispatched to the apartment and seized material contained therein. When the Agents arrived, there were approximately 20 newsmen on the scene, including several in Bremer's apartment. The apartment was vacated and placed under guard of FBI Agents.

Question #9: As a result of information developed during hearings by the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, this Bureau interviewed E. Howard Hunt and Charles Colson regarding Hunt's testimony before the Committee that Colson had asked him to search Bremer's apartment in Milwaukee. Both of these individuals deny any involvement in the Wallace shooting or knowledge of any such involvement by other persons known to them at the White House. Details of these interviews have been furnished to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, and to the SPO.

Question #11: The investigation was directed towards establishing whether there was a conspiracy involved, and no information was developed indicating involvement by Watergate figures or any other person. The FBI maintained close liaison with the Secret Service during the course of this investigation and no such list as you describe was brought to our attention by them. It is noted one of their agents was wounded during the shooting and they afforded full cooperation with the FBI. The superintendent of security at the National Guard Armory in Baltimore where a rally for Governor Wallace was held on May 6, 1972, advised that it was entirely orderly and he knew of no arrests having been made. It is also noted that the Watergate incident occurred on June 17, 1972, a month after the Wallace shooting on May 15, 1972.

Question #12: Bremer has never been interviewed as he refused efforts by the FBI to interview him.

With regard to speculation in your letter as to whether ~~the White House~~ tape system was functioning, and what was said at the time Governor Wallace was shot, it is pointed out that the review and pertinence of any

Mr. Jack Nelson, Chief

such tapes have been within the province of the courts and the SPO. No information relating to the shooting of Governor Wallace has been brought to this Bureau's attention by these sources.

With respect to the other questions in your letter, no information has been developed indicating that Bremer was involved in a conspiracy and all investigation indicates he acted alone.

I have endeavored to be responsive to the questions you raised even though you state you realize some of these questions the FBI could not be expected to answer. Should any facts be subsequently developed warranting additional investigation by the FBI, appropriate action will be taken.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Los Angeles Times
WASHINGTON BUREAU

January 7, 1975

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

In line with our conversation yesterday, I am hopeful that you will direct an official FBI reply to questions that have arisen concerning the attempt to assassinate Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

Some of the questions I refer to have been raised previously in correspondence with you. These questions resulted from a continuing investigation by the Los Angeles Times. Gov. Wallace himself has raised some of the same questions, as well as additional ones, in an interview with the Times.

We hope you will agree that the questions should be answered as fully as possible without our having to resort to the new Freedom of Information law. If you decide against answering the questions we will, as you suggested, file a request under the new law. However, since this is a matter of general public interest we think the questions should be answered as soon as possible.

Gov. Wallace obviously believes -- or at least certainly says he does -- that Arthur Bremer did not act alone and that someone was supplying him with money. And the governor strongly implies that he believes some of the Watergate figures were involved in the assassination attempt.

In the interview, Gov. Wallace ~~emphasized,~~ "I have great respect for the FBI, I'm not being critical of them." But he said he thought some significant questions about the assassination attempt had not been answered.

ROOM 730 • 1700 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 • TELEPHONE 202-296-1440

"The FBI said Bremer was down to his last dollar when he shot me," Wallace said. "How do they know that? He could have had money locked in a safe or put away somewhere else."

I realize that there may be no positive, definitive way to answer such a question. On the other hand, it does seem that if the FBI has thoroughly investigated the possibility that Bremer was being financed by another party and has found no evidence to suggest that this was true, it could simply state this as a matter of fact.

Wallace calls Bremer a "ne'er-do-well" who would not have had the money to buy "an automobile and two guns and go to a practice session on a shooting range and rent a limousine and stay at the Waldorf Astoria."

"How was he able to follow me around, stay in the Waldorf Astoria, go to massage parlors and stalk me and tail me all over the country?" Wallace asked.

Wallace also asks:

-- "Within an hour after the shooting, how did Colson and Hunt know Bremer's apartment address?"

--"Who really wrote the Bremer diary? He was not capable of writing it. I've seen an analysis of the diary and he spelled hard words right and easy words wrong. I believe somebody else wrote it and he copied it."

--"What about the White House tape recording system that was working at that time? Has anybody checked to see what was being said in the White House around the time I was shot?"

Los Angeles Times
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Wallace's suspicions also are fed by the reputations of Hunt and [redacted] as tough-guy undercover operatives. The governor asks: "Have you read Hunt's book on the Bay of Pigs? The first of three things he recommends is the assassination of Castro. And what about [redacted] and what he said to Magruder, 'take your hands off me or I'll kill you.' And what about what [redacted] said about getting rid of Jack Anderson? He thought his instructions were to knock off Anderson. And [redacted] like Bremer, he's never talked."

I realize those are questions that the FBI could not be expected to answer. But I cite them to emphasize to you the gravity of Gov. Wallace's concern. Perhaps you could allay those questions by giving specific answers to some of the other questions raised about the assassination attempt.

You will recall that Edwin Guthman, the Times national editor wrote you a letter on June 7, 1974, requesting that John Goldman of our New York bureau be provided with answers to certain questions concerning the assassination attempt. In a letter dated July 1, 1974, you responded that it would not be appropriate to brief Mr. Goldman on the matter.

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However, I believe you will agree now that since Gov. Wallace remains concerned about the matter and since he undoubtedly will continue to be a national public figure, it is in the public interest to attempt to answer all questions as fully as possible.

I ask not only that you attempt to answer the questions stated above in this letter, but that you also attempt to answer all of the following questions which were submitted to you earlier:

1. Where were [redacted] Hunt, [redacted] and the other principal Watergate figures the day Wallace was shot?

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2. Did the FBI trace their whereabouts from the beginning of March 1972 through the Wallace shooting and immediately afterwards?

3. How did the FBI determine the man in the Wallace assassination attempt news film who appears to resemble [redacted] actually was not [redacted]?

4. After the Times initial inquiry about the film, what further investigation did the Bureau undertake?

5. Has it been determined what sort of political and sub rosa operation the Committee for the Re-Election of the President had against Wallace? Were Mitchell, Magruder, Halderman, [redacted] and others interviewed about this?

6. In the examination of Bremer's bank accounts was there any indication of money being received by Bremer after he visited Canada allegedly to stalk the President in 1972?

7. In any of the hotel records, do any of the Watergate aliases or figures show up at the same time Bremer was staying at these places?

8. Why wasn't Bremer's apartment sealed off immediately in Milwaukee?

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b7C

9. Was there any evidence of "plumbers" interest or involvement in the Bremer case? For example, Hunt testified before the Senate Watergate Committee that Colson called him the day Wallace was shot and asked him to break into Bremer's apartment and review its contents. Hunt said he argued against it, and eventually received word from Colson or his secretary that it wasn't required. Has Colson been interviewed about this? Has Hunt been questioned?

10. Was there any further evidence of unusual White House interest in the Bremer situation along the lines of the Colson request?

11. Did the Bureau's investigation go beyond Bremer? Did the FBI check people arrested at previous Wallace rallies for Watergate aliases? For example, on May 6, 1972 a man with a gun was arrested at a Baltimore rally for Wallace and another man believed to be with him ran away from police and wasn't caught. Did the Secret Service keep a list of people who were arrested at rallies and was it checked?

12. Has Bremer been re-interviewed about any of the above?

13. How does the Bureau know that Bremer had no help with his diary?

As I mentioned to you in our discussion yesterday, Gov. Wallace said that in 1970 when he was campaigning to be elected governor he charged that the Republicans were spending money in Alabama to defeat him, but had no way of proving that this was true. But during the 1973 Senate Watergate Committee hearings it was disclosed that the Committee for the Re-Election of the President had spent $400,000 in an attempt to defeat him in the 1970 Democratic Primary. Now, Wallace says, he believes there was more to the assassination attempt than Bremer, but he can't prove this was true.

In any event, it seems to me that it would be a public service to attempt to answer these questions as fully as possible. Meanwhile, as I indicated to you yesterday, I'm going ahead and writing a story about the unanswered questions.

If you decide not to answer the questions I hope you will notify me at your earliest convenience so that I can get in line with my application for access to the records under the new Freedom of Information law. You mentioned to me that there are 100,000 pages of requests for information already pending and that the processing of my application might take considerable time. That's another reason I hope you will direct the FBI to answer the questions as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Jack Nelson

Jack Nelson

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62-113355-33

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

1300 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 25, 1949

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JOHN HOWARD NELSON
BUREAU APPLICANT - CLERK

Dear Sir:

As enclosures, there are being forwarded the following items pertaining to the captioned individual: Interview sheet, fingerprints, formal application, supplemental application questionnaire, supplemental qualification sheet, and physical examination form. A report will be submitted by the New Orleans office after an immediate investigation is completed on the captioned applicant, who is being recommended favorably. Because of desire for schooling, applicant desires advice by September 1, 1949 whether acceptable or not.

67-441072-5

ATLANTA DIVISION

Education: Applicant attended Home Park & O'Keefe Schools between 1936 and 1942.

Former address: Resided 736 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, 1941-42.

Former employment: Delivered papers "Journal" in Atlanta.

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

Applicant born 10/11/29, Talladega, Alabama.

Education: Attended Northside School, Birmingham, exact date unknown.
Attended Central School, Talladega, Alabama, exact date unknown.
Attended Idelhia School, near Talladega, Alabama, exact date unknown.

Former Residence: Resided 1940 in rural area near Talladega, Alabama.

HWT:gp
67-4600
cc: Atlanta
Birmingham
St. Louis
Washington Field
Enclosures (6)

DIRECTOR, FBI
7/25/49

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

Employment: Painter's Helper, 1947 for Bush & Latta Paint Company. (Worked at Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Mississippi)

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Cause a search of the applicant's name through HCUA and intelligence agencies of military and naval forces for applicable data regarding applicant.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 67-4388

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA	8/2/49	7/28,29;8/2/49	:hs

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JOHN HOWARD NELSON	BUREAU APPLICANT - CLERK

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE: New Orleans letter to Bureau, dated 7/25/49.

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Education

Records of the Board of Education, Atlanta, reflect that NELSON attended Home Park School from 9/4/36 to 9/24/37, at which time he moved to Birmingham, Alabama. He entered the O'Keefe School on 9/15/41, entering the seventh grade, and moved to Biloxi, Mississippi, on 10/30/42. The record was satisfactory and nothing derogatory contained in the file. NELSON'S date of birth was given as 10/11/29, Alabama.

Employment

Circulation Department, Atlanta Journal, advised no record of NELSON as a route carrier could be located. He stated it was possible that NELSON worked with someone else or had handled a corner.

Neighborhood

Investigation completed and satisfactory.

Miscellaneous

No credit or criminal record for NELSON located at the Atlanta Police Department, Fulton County Police Department or Atlanta Credit Bureau.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 67-7406

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	8-1-49	7-29-49	

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JOHN HOWARD NELSON	BUREAU APPLICANT - Clerk

~~SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:~~

REFERENCE: New Orleans letter to Bureau dated July 25, 1949.

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

Busch & Latta Company, Painting Contractors, St. Louis, stated pay roll records indicate employment of applicant as a painter's helper for five weeks ending in August, 1947, at Keesler Field, Mississippi. No personnel file or other information is available.

AUG 9 1949

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU | N.O. | FILE NO. 67-4600

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	8/3/49	7/25-28/49	

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JOHN HOWARD NELSON	BUREAU APPLICANT - CLERK

XXXXXXXXXXXX

REFERENCE: New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 7/25/49.

DETAILS: AT BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

Birth data:

Applicant born October 11, 1929 at Talladega, Ala. Birth date verified in Notre Dame High School records and Local Draft Board records, Biloxi, Miss.

Education:

Records, Notre Dame High School, reveal that the applicant graduated June 1, 1947 having ranked twenty-sixth out of a class of thirty-two. He took a general course and in achievement tests ranked between the fiftieth and sixtieth percentile. He was given two I.Q. tests, receiving 115 and 103, and was on the honor roll for two quarters out of the four years he attended school. The applicant had stated to the original interviewing agent that he had, at one time, been suspended for one week from high school. A check of the school records revealed that a letter dated April 22, 1947, had been sent to the applicant's mother from at Notre Dame. This letter stated in essence that applicant did not perform his assignment and during detention period after school also refused to do the Latin lesson assigned to him. He left this detention room without permission. The letter continued, stating that at a teachers' meeting the applicant's dismissal was considered but instead it was decided they would suspend him for a period of one week. The other details regarding this breach of discipline were available in the school records, however, of Notre Dame School,

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67-441042-8

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5 AUG 5 1949
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1-New Orleans

THREE

NO 67-4600

[redacted] was interviewed at great length and classified JOHN NELSON as a truly outstanding boy, very ambitious, and possessing unusual promise. also stated that the applicant was an unusually fine athlete and in his opinion a very good student, highly regarded by the faculty at Notre Dame. He did add that the applicant's father had been killed in an automobile accident and that for a short period applicant ran at loose ends and was in low spirits and for a short period did not act at all himself. However, stated that he quickly snapped out of this attitude and should be considered as one of the finest graduates from Notre Dame High School in recent years.

References:

both priests in the Nativity Parish, Biloxi, at time of investigation were both vacationing in Ireland and were, therefore, unavailable for interview.

Biloxi, advised that he had known the applicant for and regarded him as an intelligent fellow, very energetic, and is an exceptionally fine newspaper reporter. He states that NELSON shows great promise, has excellent personal habits, and that he knows nor has heard nothing of a derogatory nature concerning the applicant.

He added that he was an excellent conversationalist and in the course of his job has had occasion to interview many prominent public figures and has done so in a highly commendatory manner. He also classified the applicant as being very mature for his years and added that NELSON had talked to him frequently about working for the Bureau and was especially keen on getting a job and furthering his education. concluded by saying that he could not recommend the applicant highly enough and felt that the Bureau would be fortunate in getting a youth of such extremely high caliber in their employment.

all described the applicant as an energetic, well regarded young man whose honesty and integrity are above reproach. The references advised that he comes from a good family and none of them knew any derogatory information concerning either the applicant or his family's reputation.

NO 67-4600

Employment:

Applicant's employment for the Biloxi Daily Herald and also as a newspaper delivery boy verified through of the Biloxi Daily Herald. rated the applicant as a young man of very unusual and outstanding capabilities, and described him as a highly competent newspaper man who has accepted responsibility very well. He added that NELSON is alert, energetic, and ambitious and said that he was very eager for the opportunity to join the Bureau and also to further his education. was very commendatory and spoke at great length concerning the applicant, adding that the only thing that could be considered as a derogatory matter was an incident when he was disciplined for a period of one week at Notre Dame High School. He deprecated the importance of this act. He stated he felt he would make an exceptional employee for the FBI if accepted.

Neighborhood:

all advised that the applicant had a good personality, was well liked in the community, and bore an unblemished reputation. All of the above individuals, as well as the references, stated that the applicant was a keenly loyal citizen and that he came from a good family.

Local Draft Board and Military Reserve Status:

Records of Local Draft Board #25, Biloxi, reveal that the applicant had registered September 15, 1948 and was classified as 1A. The material in the draft board files correspond with the information supplied by the applicant in his application for employment form. No derogatory information was contained in this file.

revealed that J. NELSON has Navy Serial Number 228-53-52 and that he enlisted in the Naval Reserve 3/19/47. In tests given by Navy the applicant rated in the upper seven per cent and verification of employment and birth data was obtained.

Credit and criminal:

No criminal record was located for the applicant at the Biloxi Police Department and no credit record could be found at the Harrison County Retail Credit Bureau, Gulfport, Mississippi.

The applicant had advised that he had been fined $5.00 in June, 1949, for failure to stop in driving onto a highway.
stated that NELSON had been stopped by the State Police and said that it was a dirty trick that he had been arrested inasmuch as it was common practice in Biloxi to drive onto the main highway without coming to a complete stop, and added "Jack had been robbed when they made him pay the fine". added that NELSON was a high-typed law abiding citizen and an outstanding youth in the community.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 67-4086 T

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Birmingham, Ala.	8-26-49	8/12,17/49	

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JOHN HOWARD NELSON	BUREAU APPLICANT - CLERK

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE: Letter from New Orleans Office dated 7-25-49

DETAILS: Records Talladega County Health Department, Talladega, Ala. reflect applicant born Talladega 10-11-29.

Applicant completed 5th grade in Talladega City Schools, with average grades. Nothing derogatory in records. No records available this school for 1940 or prior years.

Investigation reflects applicant approximately 11 years of age when moved with family from Talladega to Atlanta, Ga. Neighborhood favorable.

No credit or criminal record on applicant or any member of his family at Talladega, Ala.

Investigation Birmingham, Ala. reflected no such school as Northside School in Birmingham.

R.U.C.

SEP 23 1949

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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AUG 29 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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2 Bureau - AMSD

1 Birmingham

Prepared by
Checked by
Filed by

September 13, 1949

Mr. John H. Nelson
209 Campgrounds
Biloxi, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Nelson:

You are hereby offered a probationary appointment in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, as a Clerk in Grade CAF 2, with salary at the rate of $ 2284 per annum, less six per cent deduction for retirement purposes. This appointment will become permanent upon the satisfactory completion of a one year probationary period. All salaries are subject to the necessary Federal Withholding Tax.

It is requested that you advise this office at once of your acceptance of this appointment. Upon its acceptance, you should report to Room 6113, Identification Building, 2nd and D Streets, Southwest, Washington, D. C., for oath of office and assignment at 9:00 A. M. on October 3, 1949. All expenses incurred in connection with reporting for duty must be borne by you.

67-441092-10

Subsequent to your entry on duty you may be afforded an additional physical examination by a Federal Medical Officer at Washington, D. C., and in the event the examination reflects that you are not capable of performing strenuous duties, or that your vision or color vision is not normal, this appointment will be immediately cancelled. For your information, this Bureau's standards require uncorrected vision of no less than 20/40 in one eye and 20/50 in the other eye, corrected with glasses to normal vision of 20/20.

SEP 13 3 29 PM

Before reporting for duty you should provide yourself with sufficient funds to enable you to live for at least one month before receiving your first salary check.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Tracy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
SEP 13 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. John H. Nelson
Biloxi, Mississippi

For your information, upon arrival in Washington all appointees are required to submit to a chest x-ray, the expenses of which are to be borne by the Government.

This letter, which should be considered strictly confidential and given no publicity, should be presented when you report for duty. However, if the date on which you report to this Bureau immediately follows your employment in another Government Agency, you should advise the Personnel Office of that Agency prior to entry on duty in this Bureau.

At the time of reporting for duty, evidence to verify the correct date of your birth should be furnished.

Insofar as the assignment of duties is concerned it is entirely possible you may be assigned to other than day hours.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

John Edgar Hoover
Director

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 67-441092

September 2, 1949

[redacted] b6 b7C

RE: JOHN HOWARD NELSON
Clerk Applicant

Pres. Emp: Daily Herald
Position: Newspaper Reporter
Salary: $2536.65 annually
Age: 19
Single

High School Graduate

Typing Ability: 3 yrs.

Interviewing Official, [redacted] states applicant presents an excellent personal appearance, approach and personality, dresses neatly, has ordinary features, steady in poise, average in speech and tact, self-confident, and good general intelligence. He also states applicant is an aggressive, energetic young man; has a good personality; appears neatly dressed at all times; is apparently an intelligent fellow who desires to further enhance his position in life; and is well above the average of usual clerical applicant prospects. Personal contact with him gives the impression that he is straight forward in his dealings, honest in his endeavors. Applicant, if afforded clerical appointment, desires night duty, and would like to have 15 days notice to present employer. Recommendation: favorable.

Investigative reports covering the character and fitness investigation on this applicant have been reviewed and nothing of a derogatory or questionable nature appears therein, with the exception of the following.

Records of Notre Dame High School reflect applicant graduated 26th out of a class of 32. He took a general course and in achievement tests ranked between the fiftieth and sixtieth percentile. He was given two I.Q. tests, receiving 115 and 103, and was on the honor roll for two quarters out of the four years he attended school. The applicant had stated to the original interviewing official that he had, at one time, been suspended for one week from high school. A check of the school records revealed that a letter dated 4/22/47 had been sent to applicant's mother from [redacted] at Notre Dame. This letter stated in essence that applicant did not perform his assignment and during detention period after also refused to do the Latin lessonassigned to him. He left this detention room without permission. The letter continued, stating that at a teachers meeting the applicant's dismissal was considered but other detais regarding this breach of discipline were available in the school records, however, [redacted] classified applicant as a truly outstanding boy, very ambitious, and possessing unusual promise. He did add that

	(action desired)		(file number) 67-441092-11
....Miss Guigon	O.K. Ident	Routed 4.....	(date stamp)
....Miss Jacobs	Caf 2-10-3-49	Searcher..1...	
....Leave Clerk	96-6-3	Serialized..26	
....Movement Sec.		Checked...1....	
....Mrs Wackerman		Filed.......	(routing stamp)
....Adv............			
....			
....			

Appl. cancelled 9-13-49

applicant's father had been killed in an automobile accident and that for a short period applicant ran at loose ends and was in low spirits and for a short period did not act at all himself. However, stated that he quickly snapped out of this attitude and should be considered as one of the finest graduates from Notre Dame High School in recent years. present employer, verified the above information concerning applicant's schooling.

Applicant advised that he had been fined $5.00 in June, 1949, for failure to stop in driving onto a highway. stated that applicant had been stopped by the State Police and said that it was a common practice in Biloxi to drive onto the main highway without coming to a complete stop, and added "Jack had been robbed when they made him pay the fine". added that applicant was a high-typed law abiding citizen and an outstanding youth in the community.

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Investigation at Talladega, Fla., reflects applicant's father, now deceased, [redacted] but other than this was man of good reputation. Applicant advised on application that his father [redacted] date and place not given.

Applicant advised employment with Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Fla. but Circulation Dept., Atlanta Journal advised no record of applicant as a route carrier could be located. He stated it was possible that applicant worked with someone else or had handled a corner.

References were unavailable for personal interview.

Applicant's physical report dated June 18, 1949 reflects applicant is 5' 8" in height, weighs 134 pounds and is capable of arduous physical exertion.

Applicant desired appointment with [redacted] [redacted]

Sept. 17, 1949
Biloxi, Miss.

Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director
U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication offering clerical position.

Circumstances have arisen since my application which will make it impossible for me to accept this appointment, at least, for the next several months.

I appreciate the favorable consideration given me and when circumstances permit, I shall again get in touch with you.

Yours truly,

John H. Nelson

John H. Nelson

1 OCT 3 1949

67-441092-12
Searched
Numbered
Filed
5 SEP 23 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

John H. Nelson
209 Campgrounds
Biloxi, Miss.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
SEP 23 1 03 PM '49

Letter cancel

1. COMMUNICATION ANSWERED 9/28/49
2. FOLLOW-UP PREPARED
NO YELLOW PREPARED
INITIALS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
SEP 28 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0C

FBI

Date: 6/11/70

ransmit the following in ______________________________
(Type in plaintext or code)

ia ________ AIRTEL ________ AIRMAIL ________
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attention: Crime Records Division

PROPOSED ARTICLES DEROGATORY TO
DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER,
BY JACK NELSON,
"LOS ANGELES TIMES" NEWSPAPER

he was temporarily assigned to Washington, D.C.,
to write a series of articles concerning FBI Director

J. EDGAR HOOVER, which would begin in July of 1970. NELSON indicated that he had derogatory information concerning Mr. HOOVER and that the tone of the articles would be derogatory towards the FBI.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau for whatever action they deem appropriate.

94-8-162-190

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

DATE: May 19, 1960

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR
JACK NELSON AND WIFE
PULITZER PRIZE WINNER
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
10:00 A.M., 5-20-60

At 4:15 p.m. today formerly of the Daily News here in Washington and currently in the Washington office of "The Reader's Digest," telephoned said a friend of his, Jack Nelson, is a reporter on The Atlanta Constitution and last night at the Sigma Delta Chi National Awards Dinner at the National Press Club received an award for a series of articles revealing scandalous conditions in the administration of a large state hospital in Georgia. Previously Nelson received a Pulitzer prize for local reporting on deadline in connection with the series. of The Atlanta Constitution accepted an award from Sigma Delta Chi last evening for public service in newspaper journalism involving the same series of stories written by Nelson.

said that Nelson is a strong supporter of the Bureau and above all desires, while in Washington, to have a tour of our headquarters. He asked whether he could come in at 10:00 a.m., 5-20-60.

We will have a Special Agent afford him and his wife a very special tour. There was no request to meet the Director.

94-46491-A

EDITORIAL

MUST WE REMAIN DIVIDED?

MUDRAKERS IN THE PRESS

Time Magazine, Ocgober 26th, 1970, identified one Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles Times (Atlanta Bureau) as a "mudracker" of note. This is the man who was ordered to write up the AFP about two years ago. Competing police organizations used that story in an attempt to hurt the growth of the AFP last year . . . but with little success. (We had a 10 percent increase in membership for 1970).

FBI Director Hoover has such a strong dislike for Nelson, says TIME magazine, that he is now listed as an "untouchable". They just stopped talking to him. Nelson was almost lynched on one city! He was rescued by a police officer.

The American Federation of Police is not a perfect organization and has never claimed to be perfect. Nelson found that one of our volunteer staff officers (in Indiana) was a fake and he used and twisted the story out of shape. A few weeks ago one of the veteran Miami Police commanders (a Captain) was convicted of selling dope. He had a half-ton of it stored. If we went by the type of writing the Nelson's would prepare, it would make every policeman in the department a pusher by innuendo. We have 22,000 members and from time to time an "apple" turns bad. Men like Nelson feed on this dirt and papers like the Los Angeles Time hire them to use the power of the press to destroy people or organizations. Yet, as police officers we are obligated to protect these very people and media who attempt to destroy American principals of justice, honor and truth, by slanted or distorted stories.

"Police Times"
Miami, Florida
November, 1970
Page 2

94-68579-1

Los Angeles Times
WASHINGTON BUREAU

April 1, 1975

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Thank you very much for accepting the invitation of our Monday lunch group to speak at its June 9 session.

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I told [redacted] that it is an informal group and that you can speak on the record or on background -- or a combination of both. Usually we ask the guest to open with a few remarks on a particular subject he or we might choose.

The group is made up of myself, [redacted] of the Detroit News; [redacted] from the Washington Post; [redacted] of Cox Newspapers; [redacted] of PBS; [redacted] of the Chicago Sun Times; [redacted] of the Wall Street Journal; [redacted] of the Wall Street Journal; and [redacted] of the National Journal.

Our sessions usually are attended by all members, although on occasion a member's alternate attends in his place.

We meet at 12:30p.m. in the South Lounge of the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel.

We look forward to seeing you then, along with any aide you might choose to bring.

Sincerely,

Jack Nelson

Jack Nelson
Bureau Chief

62-46855-870

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOV...RNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/22/70

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

Enclosed is one copy of "The Orangeburg Massacre" by Jack Nelson and Jack Bass.

62-46855-1071

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR DATE: 10/2/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The FBI and the Berrigans: The Making of a Conspiracy" by JACK NELSON and RONALD J. OSTROW.

94-8-150-230

INFORMANTS PAID $36,500

Police Arrange Trap: Klan Terror Is Target

BY JACK NELSON
Times Staff Writer

MERIDIAN, Miss.—The FBI and the Meridian police, bankrolled by an alarmed Jewish community, paid $36,500 to two Ku Klux Klan informants to arrange a trap to catch two [illegible] terrorists in a bombing attempt, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

The trap, sprung in Meridian on June 30, 1968, when the klan members tried to bomb a Jewish businessman's home, resulted in a gun battle in which a klanswoman was killed and a klansman, a policeman and a bystander were wounded. It also resulted in a 30-year prison sentence for the wounded klansman.

The trap was executed by law enforcement officials frustrated over their failure to solve a series of 17 bombings and burnings that had terrorized the Jewish and Negro communities in the Jackson and Meridian areas of Mississippi in 1967 and 1968.

Editorial comment on Dixie police action, Part 2, Page 6.

Despite the viciousness of the klan terror, the Meridian incident raises serious questions as to the proper means to be used by police and the FBI to solve crimes of violence.

Evidence strongly indicates that the klansman who made the bombing attempt, Thomas Albert Tarrants III, 21 at the time, and his companion, Mrs. Kathy Ainsworth, 26, a schoolteacher, were lured into the bombing attempt by two other klansmen who were paid a total of [illegible]. A former FBI agent who acted as an intermediary was paid [illegible].

Policemen who sprang the trap say they expected a gun battle and never thought either klan member would be taken alive. They had expected two men to attempt the bombing and did not know a woman would be involved until 45 minutes before it was carried out.

Most of the nightrider attacks in Mississippi were directed against Negro homes and churches, but the Jewish community became a target in the fall of 1967 with the bombings of a synagogue and a rabbi's house in Jackson. Jewish leaders, greatly alarmed by the violence, began raising a reward fund to try to solve the crimes.

Despite the reward money and intensive investigations, lawmen were unable to solve the crimes and the wave of violence continued.

Atmosphere of Tension

On May 27, 1968, a bomb shattered a synagogue at Meridian. Reports that the FBI knew of klan discussions about plans to bomb a synagogue with women and children inside added to an atmosphere of fear and tension.

Finally, the FBI and the Meridian police decided to use the reward money to pay the informants to arrange the trap, rather than for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the terrorists, as originally intended.

The reign of terror ended after the shootout. There has been hardly any violence in Mississippi since. And the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, to which Tarrants and Mrs. Ainsworth belonged, has virtually disbanded.

At one time in 1968, law enforcement officials in Mississippi said the White Knights were suspected of committing nine murders and 300 other violent acts, including bombings, burnings and beatings.

Before the Meridian incident, the situation in Mississippi was consi-

Please Turn to Page [illegible], Col. 1

Continued from 21th Page

the trial was held, "it was the only time I got a paid vacation from the city."

"They didn't want you around for the trial?" he was asked. "Obviously not," he replied. Scarbrough said he shouted the order to "halt," then saw "two flashes — he (Tarrants) shot twice."

Scarbrough, Willoughby, McNair and another officer opened fire from n embankment 35 or 40 eet from Tarrants. Scarrough said Tarrants was ill holding the dynamite, ut dropped it on the riveway.

Although hit and badly ounded, Tarrants manged to get back to the car. olice said Kathy Ainsorth was killed when she aned over to open the or for Tarrants and a llet struck her spine.

Tarrants sped off in his illet-riddled car but ished less than a mile ay. He jumped from his r, as a pursuing patrol pulled up, according to ice, and opened fire h a machine gun, hitg officer Mike Hatcher the heart and also ously wounding a saiwho stepped out on a h of a nearby house. arrants then dropped machine gun and ran ind a house, where suing officers opened on him at close range shotguns. In an interr, Sgt. L. D. Joyner, has been given comity awards and hod by the International of Chiefs of Police laying a leading role ringing the trap, said nd three other officers d Tarrants behind house. Joyner said saw Tarrants try to a fence, hit an ically charged top d, and dive into a of bushes.

e figured he still had machine gun and a grenade," Joyner "and we opened up n. All four of us were g shotguns from 15 feet away. We mind killing him. I aind telling you. We il him out of the and figured he was. but the [illegible]

Tarrants into the yard, a crowd of neighbors had gathered around them.

"We knew we had to stop them," Joyner said of the encounter with the klansmen. "We knew they were planning to bomb synagogues with people in them. We had no intentions of losing the shootout with them."

Joyner confirmed that the police harassed klan members, explaining, "We harass 'em all, that's our job."

"They're in constant fear we got somebody set up now," Joyner said. "We keep 'em scared to death."

Joyner was interviewed jointly with officer Mike Hatcher, who returned to duty after having recovered from the bullet wound in the heart. Both officers agreed that fear of police was a factor in the Roberts brothers' decision to cooperate in arranging the trap.

'Fear' Broke Case

Hatcher said, "That's what broke the case— fear — not the money." Joyner agreed. "He (one of the informants) believed we were going to kill him," Joyner said. "We helped him believe it. We acted like we were going to do it."

On July 2, two days after the Meridian incident, Scarbrough filed a report saying the informants had contacted Sam Bowers (imperial wizard of the White Knights) in Laurel and "Bowers stated that he had lost a good soldier —Kathy Ainsworth. He stated that she was as good as Tarrants or anybody else he had." (Bowers, like Alton Wayne Roberts, is under a 10-year federal sentence in the Philadelphia lynching case.)

The Scarbrough report noted that the informants "were highly upset" because they did not get the $79,000, but he added, "I gave them $10,000 as we started to leave."

"Informers are unhappy at this point," the report continued, "and stated that they will not talk any more unless we keep our end of the bargain and for us not to contact them

interests had pledged to make $150,000 available for testimony linking Bowers to the terrorist attacks.

The receipt for the July 2 payment read: "Received this date from Luke Scarbrough, the sum of $10,000 for services rendered." It was signed, "Al Rosenbaugh," a pseudonym used by Raymond Roberts.

On July 10 Scarbrough paid out an additional $10,000 — $8,000 to Raymond Roberts, who signed the receipt "Alfred Rosenburg," and $2,000 to the intermediary, who signed the receipt "James Overlaugh."

The FBI and the police were still using the Roberts brothers as informants at that time, but the two were becoming increasingly irritated because they had not been given the money they claimed they had been promised.

An Aug. 12 memo by Scarbrough noted that he persuaded the intermediary to talk with the informants in an effort to get them to testify in court against Bowers. But the memo continued, "Upon interviewing informers they were very hostile because we did not have the long-promised money for them. Informer stated that he was going to call the Jews and also that if he were Meyer Davidson he would get his money and go back to Israel."

"After talking with Roy Moore," Scarbrough wrote, "he (Moore) decided each informer should be paid $10,000 for testimony and if they were not agreeable to this there would be no further money paid to them."

The intermediary also became upset and on Aug. 27 Scarbrough wrote that "he wanted his money . . . and felt that he had been doublecrossed."

Although the intermediary never received another payment, three Jewish businessmen from Jackson drove to Meridian and gave the Roberts brothers $17,500 as a final payment, according to Scarbrough.

In November, 1968, Tarrants pleaded innocent by reason of insanity, but a Lauderdale County jury in Meridian found him guilty of the charge of placing a bomb. Sentenced to 30 years, he appealed the case to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

Several days ago Tarrants, who is confined to the state prison at Parchman, wrote a letter to the state Supreme Court asking that his appeal be withdrawn and that his attorneys, Roy Pitts of Meridian and Thomas M. Haas of Mobile, be dismissed. The attorneys told the court that the appeal should not be withdrawn, that they should not be dismissed, and that the court should not consider the request of an "insane

man." The court has the matter under consideration.

Meanwhile, Joe Danny Hawkins remains free in Jackson, but his activities are under intensive investigation. Since the Meridian incident, he has been arrested and tried twice—once on charges of bombing a Jackson real estate office and once on charges of robbing a Memphis bank. The Jackson trial resulted in an acquittal, the Memphis tral in a hung jury and mistrial.

Still Live There

The Roberts brothers still live in Meridian, where they sometimes lead an anxious life. When Tarrants escaped from Parchman last July 23, Raymond Roberts frantically called the Meridian police for protection. (Tarrants was recaptured two days later.) Roberts lives in a house surrounded by a high chain-link fence and well-illuminated at night by several bright outside lights. A huge sign on the gate warns: "Beware of Dog." The fence was erected about two months after the Meridian incident when Roberts began to get nervous about his role as an informant.

The police and the FBI had cautioned the Roberts brothers not to immediately spend much of the money they had been paid." ("He [illegible] preached to the informants day and night not to do it," Scarbrough said.) But Raymond bought a Thunderbird and Alton Wayne bought a Cadillac, which made other klansmen more than a little suspicious.

Tarrants' father, who still is trying to prove his son was entrapped, has run afoul of the law in Meridian three different times since the bombing attempt.

On July 14, 1967, he was charged with driving under the influence after his car was involved in an accident. After arresting the elder Tarrants, the police went to his hotel room, searched it, and went through his briefcase.

In early July, 1969, Sgt. Joyner arrested the father at his motel in Meridian and charged him with "disorderly conduct." In mid-July, Tarrants' father returned to Meridian to search for additional evidence and to stand trial on the "disorderly conduct" charge.

The night before the trial was to be held, officer Hatcher, who had returned to duty after being injured in the gun battle, appeared at Tarrants' motel wearing plainclothes, including a black jacket, and tried to arrest Tarrants. The elder Tarrants resisted and was badly injured in a struggle with Hatcher and several other officers.

(In an interview, Chief Gunn said Tarrants had been "mouthing off" about the police and causing trouble in Meridian and that Hatcher "beat hell out of him at the Downtowner.")

The elder Tarrants, who before his Meridian experiences had no police record except for traffic violations, was treated at a hospital in Meridian, then jailed on charges of disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. He was released on bond, then entered a Mobile hospital where he remained for a week recovering from injuries suffered in the scuffle with police.

City Court Judge Roscoe Nettles heard the evidence against Tarrants' father and found him guilty of all charges. He was fined $50 on each charge. The verdict was appealed to the county court.

The elder Tarrants' attorney in Meridian, Roy Pitts, said that when he went to the city hall to get his client released on bond on the charges resulting from the arrest by Hatcher, Meridian Mayor Al Key, Chief Gunn and Sgt. Joyner called him into the chief's office for a conference.

"They were real nice about it," Pitts recalled, "but they urged me to get Tarrants to stay out of town because he was going out causing trouble and threatening the policemen and somebody was going to get hurt. I told them I would urge him to try to avoid any controversy with the police."

62-113355-33

94-8-744-267

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 4-20-70

SUBJECT: CRITICAL EDITORIAL
"SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS"
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

By airtel dated 4-14-70, the San Antonio Office encloses an editorial which appeared in captioned newspaper on 4-13-70 criticizing the FBI on the basis of the series of articles by Jack Nelson of the "Los Angeles Times," which articles alleged payment of $36,500 by the FBI and Meridian, Mississippi, Police to set a trap for Klan bombers on 6-30-68. The editorial is attached. It will be recalled that Nelson's articles were carried by the "Washington Post" on 2-13, 14, 15-70

94-8-1501-258

FBI Clarifies Its Degree Requirements

BY JACK NELSON and RONALD J. OSTROW
Times Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — For many years the FBI has kept afloat the impression that its agents must have degrees either in law or accounting.

Actually fewer than one-third of the agents have such degrees.

Facts concerning the percentage of agents trained in law and accounting were obtained in an exchange of correspondence with Thomas E. Bishop, assistant director of the FBI in charge of the crime records division. The inquiry about agents' qualifications and other aspects of FBI operations was prompted in part by the FBI's recent recruitment of 1,000 additional agents.

The correspondence covered a broad range of subjects involving FBI operations. In recent months the agency has aroused more than usual interest in its operations because of its augmented size and the age of its director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Replies to Queries

In reply to written questions, Bishop said that annually since 1937 the FBI has bought an armor-plated automobile for Hoover; that the weekly television show, The FBI, is produced with the aid of FBI agents and that an FBI employes' group is paid $500 for each show; that Hoover and FBI Associate Director Clyde Tolson "exchange Christmas gifts" with Quinn Martin, producer of the show, and that 11 FBI employes (including Hoover and Tolson) have reached the mandatory retirement age of 70.

Bishop wrote: "As of June 30, 1970, 1,693 FBI special agents possessed law degrees, or 22.5% of a total of 7,509 special agents. Six hundred ninety-five special agents possessed accounting degrees or 9.1%. This compares with 1,786 special agents out of a total of 5,890 who held law degrees as of Dec. 31, 1960, or 30.3%. Also as of that time 742 agents held accounting degrees or 12.6%."

Bishop wrote that the FBI had been authorized by congressional appropriation to buy an armored car for Hoover every year since 1935, "with the only exception being the fiscal year 1936."

Provides Accounts

For The FBI television show, according to Bishop, the FBI "provides written accounts of closed investigations for the consideration and use of the production staff; however, neither FBI technical equipment nor other 'goods' are used in the filming . . . Time commensurate to the services of two FBI employes is required in furnishing story ideas, reviewing and making suggestions regarding scripts, and furnishing technical assistance . . ."

Bishop wrote that the FBI Recreation Assn., an FBI employes' group, receives "a contribution of $500 for each new episode" of the show.

Bishop was asked about the number of FBI employes over age 70 and about a Time magazine story which quoted Hoover as saying: "We have employes in the bureau who are in their 80s. I've always been against retiring a man by age; the longer a man is with us, the more valuable he becomes."

"Only one employe is in his 80s," Bishop replied. "He is an agent assigned to our field operations. There are no FBI officials in their 80s. There are 11 employes who are 70 or over in the service as of Dec. 31, 1970. In the FBI, an employe under the Civil Service Retirement Act is retired when he reaches the age of 70."

Hoover, who turned 76 on Jan. 1, was exempted indefinitely from compulsory retirement by an executive order signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on May 8, 1964.

The FBI's No. 2 man, Tolson, turned 70 last May 22 but was exempted from retirement by order of Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell.

Los Angeles Times pg. 15

Date March 30, 1971

94-8-150-287

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO The Director

DATE: 8/3/73

FROM

SUBJECT: JACK NELSON; [redacted]
STAFF WRITERS
"LOS ANGELES TIMES" NEWSPAPER
WASHINGTON BUREAU
REQUEST TO MEET WITH MR. KELLEY

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You previously indicated you would see Jack Nelson and [redacted] [redacted] solely to query differences between us with no interview at this point. My memorandum of 7/31/73 indicated Jack Nelson said that they would be unavailable until after the Watergate hearings.

Nelson called me last night and said that they had finally been given some assistance in connection with the Watergate hearings and that [redacted] and he could be free almost any time next week to meet with you. He said they have another reporter in the Washington Bureau of the "Los Angeles Times" named [redacted] who also covers some Justice matters and since this was not to be an interview, he would like for [redacted] to also come along to meet you.

RECOMMENDATION

If your schedule will permit, it is recommended that you indicate a time next week, August 6 - 10, when you can see these individuals.

94-8-150-292

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DATE: 10-9-73

FROM

SUBJECT: JOHN F. LAWRENCE
WASHINGTON BUREAU CHIEF,
"LOS ANGELES TIMES";
EDWIN GUTHMAN
NATIONAL EDITOR,
"LOS ANGELES TIMES";
JACK NELSON
WASHINGTON BUREAU STAFF WRITER,
"LOS ANGELES TIMES";
REQUEST TO MEET WITH MR. KELLEY

BACKGROUND:

Mr. John Lawrence, Washington Bureau Chief of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper contacted Mr. Kelley's office on 10-4-73, at which time he was referred to the Press Office. Lawrence was calling on behalf of Edwin Guthman, National Editor of the "Los Angeles Times," who would be in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (October 10-12, 1973) and would like to see the Director on one of those days. Mr. Lawrence added that he and Jack Nelson would like to accompany Guthman. He assured there would be no story involved.

Mr. Lawrence was advised of the Director's extremely busy schedule, but that he would be advised later if Mr. Kelley would have a chance to see them. Mr. Lawrence then added that Mr. Guthman is in town periodically and possibly a visit could be arranged at a later date.

Mr. Kelley has indicated that he will see Messrs. Lawrence, Guthman, and Nelson at 2:15 p.m., on 10-10-73. This time and date has been confirmed.

Jack Nelson, Staff Writer for the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper, Washington Bureau, has been quite critical in the past of the FBI and former Director Hoover. Nelson and [redacted] another "Los Angeles Times" Staff Writer, known to former Acting Director L. Patrick Gray, on a first-name basis, met with Mr. Kelley on 8-14-73. At that time, Nelson recounted several incidents which strained his relationship with the FBI, in particular, mentioning Mr. Hoover's allegations concerning him (Nelson) made to officials of the "Los Angeles Times." He insisted that the allegations were false.

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b7C

The Director told Nelson and [redacted] that he was willing to forget the past and to deal with representatives of the "Los Angeles Times" without any rancor or any other matter obstructing our relationship. He added that he believed in an open policy with the press and saw no reason why we could not start with a "clean slate." By letter dated 8-15-73, Nelson sent the Director a memorandum which outlines allegations made by Mr. Hoover to [redacted] also with the "Los Angeles Times." Mr. Kelley did not evaluate Nelson's memorandum and instructed that it should be maintained in Bufiles, but consideration should be given primarily to Mr. Nelson's demeanor in the future than accusations in the past.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

94-8-150-295

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 11/16/73

SUBJECT: JACK NELSON
REPORTER
"LOS ANGELES TIMES"
FBI PHOTOGRAPHING OF MONIES HELD
BY BEBE REBOZO

Jack Nelson, a reporter for the "Los Angeles Times," telephonically contacted my office this date at 4:40 p.m. and requested whether or not the Bureau could comment on a story that his paper had picked up regarding the FBI photographing monies held by Bebe Rebozo, a close friend of President Nixon. He advised that the President in his conferences with Congressmen and Senators at the White House had stated that the Director of the FBI's Miami office had FBI Agents photographing and taking fingerprints of monies held by Bebe Rebozo, which he obtained from Howard Hughes for President Nixon's campaign funds. Nelson stated that it was their belief that the White House was trying to prove that the monies Rebozo was returning to Howard Hughes was the exact money he obtained originally from Hughes. Nelson was advised that a check would be made and a return call would be made to him.

at 5 p.m. Nelson was contacted and advised that the FBI was not in a position to furnish him any information at this time as the facts in this matter were still being developed.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

94-8-150-297

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: January 4, 1974

SUBJECT: ARTHUR HERMAN BREMER;
GEORGE C. WALLACE, GOVERNOR
OF ALABAMA - VICTIM;

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On 1/3/74 [redacted] again contacted me and invited me to lunch to meet his associate Jack Nelson, Washington Bureau of the LA Times. During lunch both [redacted] and Nelson again raised [redacted] theory but quickly pointed out they were both convinced that Bremer did act alone in his assassination attempt but that they were on a regular basis receiving "heat" from their boss Ed Guthman

RE: ARTHUR HERMAN BREMER;
GEORGE C. WALLACE, GOVERNOR
OF ALABAMA - VICTIM;

in view of the many stories and theories being circulated in the various facets of the news media They referred to an article in the New York Review of Books dated 12/13/73 by Gore Vidal wherein Vidal raises the same questions as to whether it was possible the "Plumbers Group" from the White House could have been involved with Bremer, particularly E. Howard Hund. They then referred to an article by syndicated columnist Tom Braeden, LA Mirror, who refuted Vidal's article but still raised questions as to whether other individuals were involved with Bremer. They related that Governor Wallace appeared on the "Today" television show on 12/13/73 and when discussing the assassination attempt, Wallace raised more questions than gave answers despite the prior publicity put out by Wallace as a result of his briefing by FBI Agents on 7/5/73.

[redacted] and Nelson stated they were not really pursuing a story but rather were interested in information either on or off the record of a positive nature to lay these "theories" to rest. Nelson suggested a briefing similar to the one Governor Wallace had received. Nelson suggested further the possibility of [redacted] submitting questions in writing to be reviewed and answered either on or off the record by the Bureau. (Undoubtedly these questions are similar to those questions previously given to me which I did not answer.)

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I clearly pointed out to both reporters that I had previously told [redacted] that a review of our investigation satisfies the FBI that Bremer acted on his own and independent of anyone else. I further pointed out that Bremer's state conviction has been appealed and while the State Court of Appeals had refused to consider the matter, Bremer's attorney had subsequently stated he intends to appeal the state conviction to the U. S. Supreme Court. Federal charges against Bremer are outstanding in U. S. District Court in Baltimore and undoubtedly will remain outstanding pending the appeal process by Bremer of his state conviction.

RE: ARTHUR HERMAN BREMER;
GEORGE C. WALLACE, GOVERNOR
OF ALABAMA - VICTIM;

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I, therefore, informed [redacted] and Nelson that I did not see how the FBI could discuss this case at the present time in any further detail than had already been discussed. They still requested that I discuss this matter with the Director pointing out that they, of course, would respect our confidence if such an arrangement could be made.

During the conversation both individuals were very pleasant, agreeable and Nelson particularly spoke very highly of the Director referring to several conversations he recently had with him.

44-6572-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI, SAVANNAH 9/25/53

~~Transmit the following Teletype message to:~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

JACK NELSON - VICTIM. CR.

MANAGING EDITOR, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, TELEPHONICALLY COMMUNICATED WITH THIS OFFICE 9/23/53 AND ADVISED THAT STAFF REPORTER JACK NELSON WAS ASSAULTED AT HINESVILLE, GA. BY AN UNIDENTIFIED PERSON SUBSEQUENT TO NELSON'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE LIBERTY COUNTY GRAND JURY RELATIVE TO VICE CONDITIONS IN THAT COUNTY. ALSO THAT AN UNIDENTIFIED POLICE OFFICER OBSERVED THE ATTACK AND WOULD NOT MAKE AN ARREST. VICTIM INTERVIEWED 9/24/53 AT CAMP STEWART, GA. AND ADVISED THAT HE WAS ASSAULTED BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON ON 9/23/53 AT ABOUT EIGHT P. M. FOLLOWING HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE A COUNTY GRAND JURY AND THAT THIS PERSON WAS LATER IDENTIFIED AS

VICTIM STATED THAT HE FLED FROM ASSAILANT AFTER FIRST ATTACK AND OBSERVED A HINESVILLE POLICE OFFICER NAMED [redacted] STANDING NEARBY WHO HAD NOT SEEN THE ASSAULT. VICTIM THEN ASKED [redacted] TO ARREST THE ASSAILANT AT WHICH TIME ASSAILANT AGAIN ASSAULTED THE VICTIM. OFFICER [redacted] INTERVENED AND SEPARATED THE TWO OF THEM AND ADVISED THEM TO COOL OFF AND UPON REQUEST OF VICTIM, ESCORTED VICTIM BEFORE HINESVILLE CITY JUDGE

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FD-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAGE TWO

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

PAUL CASWELL FOR PURPOSE OF SWEARING OUT A WARRANT. SINCE VICTIM DID NOT KNOW THE IDENTITY OF THE ATTACKER, JUDGE CASWELL STATED HE COULD NOT ISSUE A WARRANT AND VICTIM WAS GIVEN SAFE ESCORT TO CAMP STEWART, GA. SHORTLY THEREAFTER JUDGE CASWELL AND OFFICER [redacted] APPEARED AT CAMP STEWART WITH A WARRANT FOR ONE [redacted] FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY FOR VICTIM TO SIGN, WHICH HE DID.

VICTIM ADVISED THAT HE RECEIVED NO PERCEIVABLE BRUISES OR INJURIES BUT WAS SHAKEN UP QUITE A BIT. THE ABOVE IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU AND ATLANTA FOR THEIR INFORMATION DUE TO THE SOURCE OF THE COMPLAINT. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS CONTEMPLATED BY THE SAVANNAH DIVISION UACB.

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END

Approved: ______________________
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ________M Per ____

44-6572-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAVANNAH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAVANNAH	10/5/53	9/23,24,28;10/5/53	

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JACK NELSON, wa. John H. Nelson - VICTIM	b6 b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JACK NELSON, reporter, Atlanta Constitution, on 9/23/53 testified before Liberty County, Ga. grand jury re vice conditions in that county. Subsequent to testimony victim NELSON, assaulted twice by [redacted] against whom victim testified. Second assault observed by Hinesville Police Officer, [redacted] who intervened and warrant issued for [redacted] after some delay and [redacted] arrested for assault and battery and released on $100 bond. Victim sustained no injuries. [redacted] later identified as a Special Deputy of Liberty County Ga.

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon receipt of information from who telephonically communicated with the Savannah FBI Office at 10:30 PM on September 23, 1953 and advised that he had been informed that a member of his staff, JACK NELSON, was in Hinesville, Georgia to testify before the Liberty County grand jury and was attacked as he was leaving the courthouse at Hinesville at approximately 7:00 PM September 23, 1953 by an unidentified man weighing about 280 pounds and standing about 6'4" tall.

further stated that a policeman, also unidentified, saw the attack but would not make an arrest and that when NELSON went before the Hinesville Judge to sign a warrant this Judge refused to issue same when NELSON did not know assailant's name.

AT CAMP STEWART, GEORGIA

The following signed statement was obtained from victim, JACK NELSON, who is also known as John H. Nelson.

"Camp Stewart, Ga.
9/24/53

"I, JOHN H. NELSON, make the following full and voluntary statement to who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress have been used to induce me to make this statement.

"My name is JOHN H. NELSON, also known as Jack, and I am 23 years old having been born on Oct. 11, 1929. I am presently employed as a reporter for the Atlanta Constitution. On or about Sept. 9, 1953 in connection with official business of my newspaper I made a tour of various juke joints and establishments of Liberty County to determine whether or not these places had gambling machines and violations of the liquor laws as previously mentioned in a statement of Brig. General RICHARD MAYO, C.O. of Camp Stewart. My findings were made public and I was later called upon to testify before the Liberty County Grand Jury on 9/23/53 relative to my observations during my tour. On 9/23/53 I testified before the grand jury and furnished them with the facts as I knew them, including the names of the establishments that I had visited, one of which was the Hinesville Courts. At approximately 8PM I departed from the Liberty County Court House and proceeded toward the Georgian Hotel to phone a story to my paper. As I approached the vicinity of the Hinesville Bank an unknown person came running toward me and shouted something to me which I believe was 'wait a minute'. This person grabbed me about the neck with one hand and slammed me against a car. He then placed both hands about my neck

"and started to shake me violently, during which time this person stated that he ought to kill me and that he never did like me. This person also used profane language during the time he was beating me. I then managed to shake myself loose, all the time gasping for breath, and as he came for me again I started to the court square and observed police officer, [redacted] I ran to [redacted] and ordered him to arrest the person who was chasing me for assalt and battery. [redacted] advised me to cool off and I again pointed to the person who had attacked me, and for [redacted] to arrest him. [redacted] stated that he did not know this person so I went up to this unknown person and pointed stating "youre the big brave man, what's your name"? This person replied [redacted] and came up to me again and grabbed me around the neck and commenced choking me with one hand. Officer [redacted] then made him let go and I again stated that I wanted that man arrested. [redacted] then took me into Judge PAUL CASWELL's office so that I could make out a warrant. Since I did not know the the person's name, I was told I could not have a warrant issued. So then I went back to the front of the courthouse and asked a group of about 50 people to come forward and identify this person, however no one said a word. Since I was afraid to depart from the courthouse and go to my car, officer [redacted] drove me to Camp Stewart and my car and clothes were later picked up for me by military authorities.

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"Later the same evening Judge CASWELL and officer [redacted] were at Camp Stewart with a warrant for me to sign for the arrest of [redacted] also known as [redacted] who was identified as the person who attacked me. I later learned that [redacted] of the Hinesville Courts, which is one of the establishments I cited in my testimony before the grand jury.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and four others and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

"/s/ JOHN H. NELSON

NELSON further stated that shortly after [redacted] was arrested during the evening of September 23, 1953, [redacted] subsequently swore out a warrant for him, NELSON, charging him with disorderly conduct, that he, NELSON, was shortly thereafter arrested and released on a $300.00 bond which was posted by Brig. General J. B. FRASER, Georgia National Guard Commanding Officer, and that a hearing was scheduled for sometime in October, 1953.

Victim, NELSON, went on to say that he did not receive any injuries as result of this assault and did not require any medical attention.

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NELSON further advised that it was obvious to him that the attack by [redacted] was prompted by his testimony before the grand jury against [redacted] and also the grand jury's return of a true bill of indictment against [redacted] for violating gambling and liquor laws of the State of Georgia, at the Hinesville Courts which is [redacted]

NELSON stated that he could not furnish the names of any persons who may have witnessed the above assault.

AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

The following is a description of victim, JACK NELSON, as obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	JACK NELSON, aka John H. Nelson
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	23
Birth	October 11, 1929, Talladega, Alabama
Height	5'9"
Weight	135
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Green
Residence	763 Lawton Street, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Wife	

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b7C

The following is a description of subject, as furnished by JACK NELSON.

Name	
Race	
Sex	
Height	
Weight	
Occupation	

44-6572-9

United States Department of Justice

United States Attorney
Southern District of Georgia
Savannah, Ga.

December 28
1953

Honorable Warren Olney III
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Department of Justice
Washington DC

Re:
Jack Nelson - Victim
Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Olney:

Receipt of the department's letters of November 2 and December 7, 1953, is acknowledged.

It is the opinion of this office that no violation of Civil Rights exists. It is thought that no further investigation is warranted. We are, therefore, closing the file.

The writer apologizes for the delay in responding to your inquiries.

Respectfully

United States Attorney

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OC

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pretty Kathy 'Angel' With Hate Beliefs

By JACK NELSON
The Los Angeles Times

Pretty young Kathy Ainsworth, a soft-spoken teacher with an excellent record, turned out to be a terrorist in a story that rivals that of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Since her death in a gun battle with police here last Sunday in a bombing attempt, the FBI has linked her to Ku Klux Klan records and files on violence and bomb-making. Many of her friends in Miami and Jackson, Miss., find it impossible to believe she is the same person who was revered as a cheerful church-goer who loved children and was worshipped by them.

The documents were found by Mrs. Ainsworth's husband, Ralph, in a desk at their home in Jackson and turned over to the FBI. Neither Ainsworth nor any of his relatives shared his wife's fanatical beliefs.

Mrs. Ainsworth, 26, and Thomas Albert Tarrants III, 21, were shot by Meridian police in a wild exchange of gunfire when officers caught them as they allegedly were trying to dynamite the home of a Jewish businessman here. Tarrants, who emptied a submachine gun in the battle, critically injuring a policeman and a bystander, was seriously wounded and is at a hospital under heavy police guard.

They were a strange pair — Kathy, adored by her students and their parents, who had no idea of her role as a terrorist, and Tarrants, a tough-talking hoodlum who exhibited hatred for Jews and Negroes and a fondness for firearms even at age 13.

No one who knew Tarrants was surprised at his Ku Klux Klan activities, but all who knew Kathy, except for her associates in the Klan and perhaps a few other fanatical friends, were shocked to learn of her double role. Friends in Jackson, where she attended college and taught a fifth-grade class, found it incredible that she could be involved in any kind of hate action.

"It was a Jekyll and Hyde case," says her father-in-law, Richard Ainsworth, a Mendenhall car dealer and retired Army colonel. "Kathy was the sweetest person you would ever meet anywhere, but she just got brainwashed by her mother and other people. Her mother is anti-Negro and anti-Semitic — just the worst you ever saw."

The mother, Mrs. Margaret Capomacchia of Miami, a native of Hungary, is an outspoken anti-Semite who has told acquaintances her daughter died fighting for what she believed in. "She was just as satisfied at the manner in which Kathy died as if she had died in the middle of church," Ainsworth said.

Kathy had friends who range from Adon Taft, the highly respected religion editor of the Miami Herald, to Sam H. Bowers, a violent Klan leader who has been convicted on a federal civil-rights conspiracy charge in connection with the 1964 lynching of three civil rights workers in Neshoba County, Miss.

Hate From Other States

Police sources and numerous acquaintances of both Kathy and Tarrants have told that older fanatics had influenced them with propaganda and hate material from organizations in Arizona, California, New Jersey and other states.

Kathy's husband, manager of two Jackson health clubs, would say only, "She was an angel, that's all I can say." But it was learned that while he knew of her Klan connections, he did not know she was so deeply involved and he frequently urged her to quit the Klan.

Ainsworth's father said that the day before the violence, his son quarreled with her about attending racist meetings. Ralph, a military police sergeant in the National Guard, was in summer encampment at Camp Shelby near Hattiesburg when he heard a radio newscast reporting that his wife had been killed.

Tarrants had been identified as a prime suspect in at least a dozen bombings, burnings and shootings that have occurred in the Meridan and Jackson areas in the last year. But until the violence here police knew little about Kathy's activities, only that she was a member of the Klan and of a Klan front, the Americans For the Preservation of the White Race.

Found in Kathy's desk at the Ainsworth home were several manila folders bearing subject labels, including Klan, APWR, bombings, segregation, conspiracy, Integration versus segregation, Cuba and civil rights.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

THE MERIDIAN STAR

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Date: JULY 7, 1968
Edition: HOME
Author:
Editor: JAMES B. SKEWES
Title: ATTEMPTED BOMBING

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: JACKSON

☐ Being Investigated

The files contained a thick manual used by the militant and heavily armed minutemen, entitled "We Will Survive, by Art and Kay Esterman." It contains numerous hate messages against Negroes and Jews, along with voluminous instructions for bomb-making and use of firearms.

A page in the book lists "Arizona Newsletter, Post Office Box 288, Sedona, Ariz." as the address for use in sending for current materials for the manual. It lists the same address for "Liberty Bell Books."

Other material in the files included copies of Klan reports and newsletters, scare publications warning of communism and such fanatical hate periodicals as the Thunderbolt, organ of the violently racist National States Rights Party.

Kathy and Tarrants carried out their Klan roles in the name of "Christianity" just like all Klan members do. While there is little to indicate Tarrants ever has been religous, Kathy was a devout churchgoer. She taught Sunday School and sang at the choir at Coral Baptist Church, in Miami before she left for Jackson to attend Mississippi College, a conservative Baptist institution.

She was born in Chicago, but reared in Miami where her mother did domestic work and other menial jobs.

If Kathy ever had any racist or anti-Semitic feelings as a youth in Miami, she kept them well hidden. Even her closest friends say they never suspected a thing until long after she had moved to Mississippi in 1960. One of them, Adon Taft, the religion editor, says, "She was an ideal girl from all we knew, the kind of girl we had long told our daughters we would like for them to grow up and be like."

Mrs. Capomacchia was something else. Acquaintances say she long has been anti-Semitic, although neither her husband nor her son shared the trait.

A circus Follies dancer as a young woman (her husband was a juggler), she was extremely close to Kathy. She had little formal education, but she was determined that her daughter would be well schooled. She worked hard as a domestic and as an electronics plant worker, got Kathy through high school, then sent money to her when she went to Mississippi College, where part of the tuition was covered by a scholarship.

Friends in Miami first began noticing Kathy's segregationist feelings a few years ago when she came back from Mississippi for visits, but no extremist leanings were evident until last summer shortly before she married Ralph Ainsworth. Even then there was nothing to indicate fanaticism.

Miss Shirley Fulcher, a friend of 15 years who teaches at Miami Beach High School, recalls that last summer Kathy was noncommittal when Miss Fulcher told Kathy that she was enjoying teaching at the predominantly Jewish school because she appreciated the talents and abilities of the students.

Miss Fulcher said she knew that for some time hate literature "just poured" into Mrs. Capomacchia's home in Miami, but she said she had always thought Kathy was "a marvelous person." "My brother dated her," Miss Fulcher said, "and I would have been happy if they had married."

SUSPECT IN 300 ACTS OF TERROR

Convicted Klan Chief Still Free in Mississippi

BY JACK NELSON
Times Staff Writer

LAUREL, Miss.—Sam H. Bowers, convicted in a case of three killings, charged in a case involving a fourth, and suspected of giving orders that resulted in six other murders, still walks the streets of Laurel.

As imperial wizard of Mississippi's White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Bowers is suspected by police and the FBI of masterminding almost 300 other acts of violence—shootings, beatings, bombings and burnings.

Convicted last Oct. 20 of a federal civil rights charge growing out of the 1964 lynching of three men in Neshoba County, he has continued to hold klan meetings while remaining free on appeal. Meanwhile, White Knights terrorism, which, according to court testimony, the imperial wizard must approve, has continued.

U.S. Dist. Court Judge W. Harold Cox allowed Bowers to remain at liberty under an appeal bond of $10,000, but stipulated that he could not leave Jones County (Laurel). A federal judge has discretionary powers to grant or deny an appeal bond in a felony case and may revoke such a bond in face of evidence the defendant is dangerous to the community.

Since Bowers' conviction, at least 20 acts of violence have been laid to the White Knights, he has been charged with kidnaping, and there has been court testimony that he ordered the 1966 death of Hattiesburg civil rights leader Vernon Dahmer, who was killed in a firebombing attack on his home.

The last major violence by the White Knights occurred June 30 in Meridian, Miss., where police surprised two klan members allegedly trying to dynamite a Jewish businessman's home. In an ensuing gun battle, Mrs. Kathy Ainsworth, a pretty teacher turned terrorist, was killed and her klan colleague, Thomas Albert Tarrants III, was injured. Tarrants, firing a submachine gun, critically wounded a policeman and a bystander.

The day after the gun battle, The

Please Turn to Page 2, Sec. B

Convicted Klan Leader Still Free in Mississippi

Continued from First Page

Times has learned, Bowers wrote to one of the Meridian policemen who were watching the house, complaining that police had killed "a Christian, American patriot . . . doing her best to preserve Christian civilization by helping to destroy the body of an animal of Satan's synagogue . . ."

It was a typical Bowers hate epistle, except that he engaged in untypical self-deprecation ("my witness is damaged by the fact that I am an ignorant, filthy and dishonorable sinner").

In the five-page typewritten letter to officer Tom E. Tucker, Bowers wrote that "as one who has been repeatedly accused of having blood-stained hands," he could sympathize with Tucker "for the horrible experience which you have undergone."

'Principle of Law'

"Mr. Tucker," Bowers wrote, "the principle of law as it has been twisted and abused by the animals in the synogogue of Satan, one of which you were guarding and protecting on the night when young Kathy was killed, and one of your fellow officers was wounded nigh unto death, is not the law of our father; it is the law of Asiatic, cannabalistic slavery."

The law, although moving much too slowly for his potential victims, is steadily weaving a web around the imperial wizard. Along with three other White Knights and a klan attorney, he is charged with kidnaping in an alleged attempt to force a false statement from a witness in the Dahmer arson-murder case. He also is charged with arson in the case.

In the kidnaping case, one witness testified Bowers became enraged when other klansmen refused to carry out his order to "eliminate" the victim.

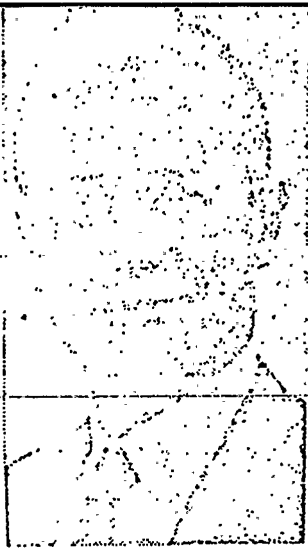
Tirades are not unusual for Bowers. Ever since the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of May 17, 1954, he has frequently become enraged over racial questions. But he was not known to have initiated any organized opposition to the civil rights movement until 1963 when he joined a Louisiana-based klan and shortly thereafter formed the nation's most notorious klan—the White Knights.

$50,000 in Bonds

Bowers today is under a total of $50,000 in bonds—$20,000 in the kidnaping case, $10,000 in a federal case involving the Neshoba lynchings, $10,000 on an arson charge involving the Dahmer killing and $10,000 in the federal civil rights case growing out of the Dahmer killing.

He was tried on the arson charge, but a mistrial was declared after a jury reported its was hopelessly deadlocked 11 to 1 in favor of a guilty verdict. He faces another trial on the charge. In the same case three White Knights already have been sentenced to life—two on murder convictions and the third on a plea of guilty to murder.

Bowers is frequently seen here at an old klan hangout, John's Cafe, operated by Devours Nix, 44, head of the White Knights bureau of investigation and an arson defendant in the Dahmer case.



Sam H. Bowers
AP Wirephoto

The imperial wizard, slim (6 feet, 165 pounds), with high cheekbones, heavy-lidded eyes and long blond hair combed to the sides, used to slip around wearing dark glasses to prevent investigators from getting clear photographs. But that was before he became so deeply involved in criminal charges. Now he doesn't bother.

He seems devoid of humor. During his trials in federal court at Meridian and in state court at Hattiesburg, he sat quietly chewing gum, a grim expression on his face except for occasional smirks when he seemed to be enjoying some private joke.

Bowers, 43, a bachelor, is hardly the stereotyped, rednecked racist, although many of his henchmen are. The grandson of a former congressman, he attended college almost two years, is a voracious reader and a prolific and quite literate writer. He is a fairly successful businessman and his partner in a coin machine firm is a reserve major who heads the local Army Reserve unit here.

... interested in fighting communism, but isn't everybody?"

Mrs. Bowers, whose husband divorced her 25 years ago after she left him with Sam, then a teen-ager, and another son, only 2 years old, declared she was convinced of Sam's innocence, "otherwise I couldn't bear this."

"I know a psychiatrist who would say Sam is a product of a broken home, but he's not," declared Mrs. Bowers, a retired state employe. "He was reared very carefully."

Bowers refused to talk about his troubles. To a reporter who tried to question him, he said, "I don't intend to cooperate with you and you don't have permission to use my name in any way."

Bowers lived an obscure life until he became a klan chieftain. He was born Aug. 6, 1924, in New Orleans, the son of a salesman from Gulfport whose father, Eaton J. Bowers, a lawyer, served four terms in Congress (1903-1911).

'Brilliant Mind'

Sam Bowers' mother, Evangeline Peyton, the daughter of Lincoln Rigg, a well-to-do planter, says Eaton Bowers "read and talked constantly to Sam and he used to say Sam had the most brilliant mind of any child he had ever seen."

Bowers himself has boasted of the relationship, although it is little known in Mississippi.

In a 1965 letter to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, copies of which he sent to Mississippi members of Congress, Bowers complained about "harassment," and protested that he was a Christian with an ancestral background who should not have been subjected to "belligerent" acts by the FBI.

"The first president of the first constituted legislative assembly on this continent, the Virginia House of Burgesses, was my direct lineal ancestor," Bowers wrote.

a former U.S. Congressman.. .,. at whose knee I received a goodly portion of my education, was freely acknowledged by his contemporaries at the bar to be without peer in his grasp of the basic theory of the purpose of our law."

Bowers wrote then that he hoped he could continue to hold the FBI in high regard and that it would "not fall a victim, as so many other governmental agencies have, to the powerful anti-Christ forces which are destroying our country . . ."

'Animal Regulations'

The FBI has since fallen from grace, as indicated in Bowers' letter to Officer Tucker, in which he said that without the spirit of Christ to sustain it, "our law becomes a set of animal regulations, the delight of bureaucrats and professionals such as Roy Gunn (Meridian police chief) and J. Edgar Hoover, and the glory of the synagogue of Satan Jews."

"Oh, the horror and sheer absurdity of it all," continued Bowers. "Imagine the children of God, WHITE PEOPLE, cheating each other over the 'rights' of a child of the devil! How can this occur? It happens when men such as J. Edgar Hoover and Roy Gunn violate the First Commandment of Almighty God and teach innocent men to trust in them and their law instead of first trusting in the Heavenly Father . . ."

Mrs. Bowers, who lives alone in a small, tastefully furnished Jackson, Miss., apartment, recalls that as a child Sam was "an inveterate reader and read books far advanced for his age."

"He was wild about Erector sets and anything mechanical," she said.

the c[illegible] machine business . . . [illegible]nballs, cigaret machines and other vending devices.

"It's beneath him," she said. "I don't know why he got into it. I wanted him to be a lawyer; his father was the first Bowers for generations that was not a lawyer."

Father Is Retired

Sam grew up in New Orleans, the Tampa-Ft. Meyers area of Florida, Gulfport and Jackson. His father changed jobs frequently, working as a salesman, as an agent with the U.S. Border Patrol Service, and then for a railroad and later in defense work. Contacted in an eastern city where he now lives in retirement, he said Sam "is not my son anymore, I disowned him a long time ago and I'm living as anonymously as possible. I wish you wouldn't say where."

Former high school classmates remember young Sam as a bright student who made fairly good grades, but worked well below his capacity. He seldom socialized and did not associate with girls, traits he has retained as an adult, according to long-time acquaintances.

School records at Fortier in New Orleans, which was considered the city's top public high school when he attended there, showed he got excellent grades in history, science and math.

Two former schoolmates recall that he never got into serious trouble, but enjoyed turning on fireplugs and outwitting police who tried to catch him. Said one, "Sam had an old beat-up Model A he was always working on or driving and enjoyed running around turning on fireplugs, then taking off before police had a chance to get him.

"It was just fun, he didn't mean any meanness, but he seemed to have a disregard for the consequences of anything he did. For example, one wreck, but just to s[illegible] the engineer's face whe[illegible] the train goes on the wrong track."

Parents Divorced

Records pertaining to a divorce decree in New Orleans, granted July 20, 1943, to Sam Bowers Sr., showed that his wife left him on June 15, 1939, when Sam was 14 and his younger brother (now a college graduate, also living as anonymously as possible and having nothing to do with Sam) was 2 years old.

Sam and his brother apparently were caught in the middle of a bitter marital dispute. Records indicate that at one time — after the separation but before the divorce — his father forcibly took his brother to New Orleans, although Sam remained with his mother in Jackson for two years.

On Dec. 17, 1941, 10 days after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, Sam, only

Please Turn to Pg. 3, Col. 1

Convicted Klan Chief Remains Out of Jail

Continued from Second Page

17 years old, left Fortier High School and, with his father's consent, but not his mother's, joined the Navy.

"He's fanatically patriotic," his mother says today. "But he thought he was fighting for a pure democracy, not for this lousy government."

Sam served in the Navy until Dec. 7, 1945, when he was honorably discharged as a machinist mate first class. The following year, having secured his high school diploma through an equivalency test, he entered Tulane University in New Orleans.

of engineering in Los Angeles, working toward a bachelor of engineering degree. There he became friends with a cl[illegible]mate, Robert Harry La[illegible]on of Chicago, who later offered to provide the managerial talents for a vending machine company if Bowers would do the mechanical work.

Larson, taller and heavier than Bowers and three years older, had attended four previous colleges — Central YMCA College, New Community College, and Illinois Institute of Technology, all in Chicago, and Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va.

But neither Bowers nor Larson ever received a degree and after leaving USC moved to Laurel, where Bowers' father was living, and set up the Sambo Amusement Co.

Larson, now a distinguished-looking Army Reserve major, has never been connected with klan activities and he has told investigators that Bowers never mixed such activities with business. For many years Larson and Bowers lived in one of two small frame buildings which housed the firm's equipment and records. Larson now lives in one of the buildings and Bowers lives in the other across an alley.

Although Larson has remained a friend and business partner with Bowers, their relationship has been strained at times, according to acquaintances. One said, "I've known them to go for months without even speaking."

Even in a city this small (population 27,000) Bowers early in his career here remained a nonentity except in places where he serviced coin machines. His only trouble with the law, before his klan activities, came in February, 1955, when both he and Larson were arrested for illegal possession of liquor. Bowers pleaded guilty and was fined $100; Larson pleaded innocent and the charge was dropped.

for Bowers, who neither drinks nor smokes. "He always said he didn't want to be a slave to any habit," his mother says.

Swastika Emblems

But people who know Bowers well say he had some rather strange habits — like wearing swastika emblems on his arm or clicking his heels in front of his old dog, stiffly throwing a Nazi salute and exclaiming, "Heil Hitler."

"And he's always been a fanatic on guns and explosives," says a former friend. "He likes to talk about how to make explosives and he'll talk to you about it for hours if you'll listen. He's got a nasty temper and when he gets mad he stalks up and down, raising his voice and clenching his fist. I've never seen anybody try to head him off, they just back off."

When President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963, according to this source, Bowers "just thought it was wonderful —he went into happy, crazy acting."

Bowers' mother, who also says she is an inveterate reader, shares her son's great anxiety about an internal Communist menace. She told a reporter, "The Communists have infiltrated the FBI— I know that—I can read— Sam didn't have to tell me that."

Mrs. Bowers loathes the FBI and believes it is trying to frame her son.

"Bobby Kennedy sent 250 FBI hoods—you know the Kennedys control the underworld—to Mississippi and Alabama to deny us our rights," she said, without explaining further. She added, "No, I didn't get that from Sam, I read it."

Last December a constable in Collins charged Bowers and Thomas Tarrants with possessing an illegal weapon (submachine gun) which he found reckless driving charge.

"The FBI was just using reckless driving as an excuse to plant that evidence (the weapon) on them," Mrs. Bowers says. "Sam is fanatical about reckless driving and he wouldn't have been in a car with anyone driving recklessly." A jury acquitted Bowers of the weapons charge.

At one point in the two-hour interview Mrs. Bowers cautioned the reporter, "Don't use my address now. Sam's fanatical about trying to protect me from all this—it's vicious."

Occasionally she strayed from the subject, reminiscing about the old days when there was no civil rights movement. "All I want is if it could be just like it was. Our niggers had all they wanted. They were happy. We took care of 'em. Now the common people and white trash from the North have come down here and got our niggers all dissatisfied. The Yankees have just brainwashed 'em."

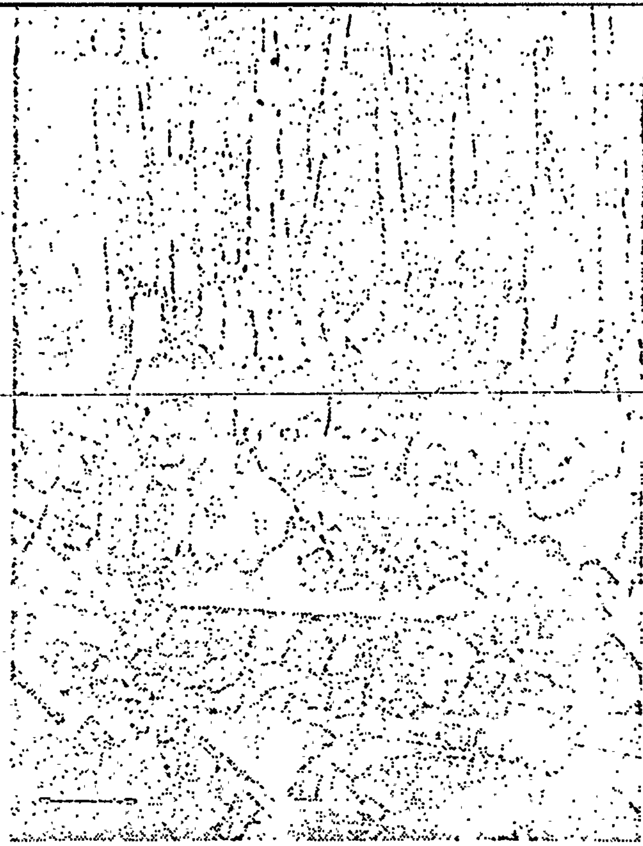
"I've lived too long," she said, "I never thought I'd have to face anything like this. I was rather carefully raised, too."

Preparatory School

Mrs. Bowers said she had a governess until she went off to preparatory school in New York—Miss Finch's Finishing School for Girls, which no longer exists.

Several times she volunteered that her son was not the product of a broken home and once she said, "Sam was not affected or frustrated over a divorce and he never had a traumatic experience in his life, to my knowledge."

At the same time, she insisted he is innocent of any violence. "You couldn't pay him to bomb a church," she said.



KLAN WEAPONS—This cache of firearms, including submachine gun, and collection of masks was found in Sam Bowers' home after his 1966 arrest.
UPI photo

She said his knowledge of history "is what makes him so very interested in fighting this thing — he knows how a race of people, like the Greeks for example, were mongrelized by a darker race of people. He has read everything he can get his hands on about communism and how it works, but he wouldn't kill anybody. He says that everything that's happening is all predicted in the Bible."

Mrs. Bowers said she and her son both love Negroes "who know their place."

Church Members

Mrs. Bowers said she and Sam are devout Christians. "I'm an Episcopalian and Sam's a Methodist like his father," she said, although for many years now Bowers has been a member of Laurel's small Hillcrest Baptist Church.

"When I think of the way people are persecuting Sam," Mrs. Bowers said, "why I think of the Blessed Mother and how she stood everything—understand now, I'm not likening Sam to Jesus Christ—but I think of how a mother stands such things and I know it's just with God's grace." For the first time she wept, dabbing at her eyes with a tissue.

Mrs. Bowers was disturbed to learn that her son had written a letter to officer Tucker defending Mrs. Ainsworth and Tarrants, and said, "I don't know what good he thinks bombing a poor Jew's home will do, but I don't know what's in his mind.

"I'm his mother but I'm not responsible," she finally said. "Why does my background have a bearing on what he did? I don't see why you even have to write about Sam.

With all of her son's troubles, Mrs. Bowers has one consolation.

"I've never seen Sam so serene," she said. "He says he's happy. He says if the Father wants him to go to the federal pen, then that's where he'll go."

DC

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kathy Friend Of Anti-Semite, Who Said Tarrants 'Like Son'

When Kathy moved to Jackson in 1960 to attend college, Tarrants, nicknamed "Tat" by his classmates, was just beginning to blossom as an extremist. A former classmate recalls that at age 13 Tarrants was engrossed in William Shirer's "Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" and that he put a stink-bomb in a Jewish girl's school locker.

Tarrants grew up in a middle-class neighborhood in Mobile near Phillips Junior High and Murphy High School, where former students remember him as "just a normal kid" until his teens. His father, who sold used cars but now is a real estate salesman, has accused the FBI of harassing his son.

A former high school classmate of young Tarrants says, "He talked tough, used violent words and had an impulsive temper, but people just laughed at him."

A former junior high school classmate of young Tarrants recalls that Tarrants was obsessed with guns. "Not just squirrel guns like I'm interested in and every youngster is interested in, but tommy guns—just how far they would shoot and how many they would kill. He would talk about Communists invading the United States and he would become very disturbed."

In 1963, when Murphy High was desegregated, Tarrants led a violent demonstration of 300 of the school's 2,900 students. The students ran wild, racing around police lines, tearing down fences and yelling, "two-four-six-eight, hell no, we won't integrate." Tarrants was one of 51 students arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

Later police at Prichard, a small industrial city north of Mobile, seized an automatic shotgun from young Tarrants after he became involved in an argument with a Negro service station operator, but no charges were filed.

Sawed-Off Shotgun

Tarrants came under the influence of extremists in Mobile and Mississippi. On June 11, 1964, at the age of 17, he was arrested in the company of Robert M. Smith, then 39, Mobile leader of the National States Rights Party, and charged with possessing an illegal weapon—a sawed-off shotgun.

Tarrants pleaded guilty to the weapons charge in Federal Court and U. S. Dist. Judge Daniel Thomas gave him a probated sentence with a warning that if he kept "bad company" or "if I ever hear of you with a gun — even a shotgun going dove hunting — I will revoke your probation."

On Dec. 21, 1967 — the day after his 21st birthday when the probation sentence expired — Tarrants and Klan Wizard Sam Bowers, 43, were arrested in Collins, Miss. in a car which had been stolen in Memphis. Tarrants was charged with possessing a submachine gun found on the seat of the car, but he made bond and returned to Mobile.

Mississippi authorities were unable to extradite him for trial because the charge was a misdemeanor, but he later was indicted on a charge of interstate transportation of a stolen auto and became a fugitive.

No federal charge was brought on possession of the gun, although a submachine gun is an illegal weapon under federal law. The FBI traced the weapon, a German-made M-3, and found it had been stolen in 1953 from a National Guard Armory in Mobile. (The FBI has information that gun raids on a number of Guard armories in the South have been the work of Klan groups.)

The weapon has remained in the government's possession. A similar one was used by Tarrants in his gun battle with police here.

Kathy and Tarrants had been close associates long before the Meridian violence. When Tarrants' picture appeared in a Jackson newspaper last week Kathy's husband remembered that he had met the youth several months earlier while visiting with his wife in the Mobile home of Sidney Crockett Barnes, a house painter known to police as an extreme anti-Semite.

Barnes, 63, and his wife has strong ties with both Kathy and Tarrants. The couple moved to Mobile in 1964 from Miami, where they were close friends of Kathy's mother. Barnes told Ainsworth that Tarrants "is like a son to me." When the Ainsworths married, Barnes gave Kathy away.

After visiting Barnes last summer, shortly before her marriage, Kathy told a friend she had come to believe as he did, that an internal Jewish Communist conspiracy threatened the country. Kathy told a friend that at first she didn't believe it, but that she had di-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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THE MERIDIAN STAR

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Date: JULY 8, 1968
Edition: HOME
Author: JACK NELSON
Editor: JAMES B. SKEWES
Title: ATTEMPTED BOMBING

Character: or Classification:
Submitting Office: JACKSON

☐ Being Investigated

gested much literature on the subject and was just as convinced of that as she was of the Christianity of the Ku Klux Klan.

Refuses Interview

A reporter telephoned Barnes' home in Mobile to try to interview him, but he refused, declaring, "Don't you know these lines are tapped?"

Mrs. Capomaccia and Tarrants' father have been bitter about what happened at Meridian. "No one can tell me the truth about how my daughter died but her and she's dead," she told a reporter who telephoned her. She refused to say anything else, but Adon Taft of Miami said she told him, "Kathy stuck her neck out and if more people stuck their necks out this country wouldn't be in the mess it's in."

Tarrants' father went to the Meridan Police Department and began loudly accusing the FBI of harassing his son and driving him to violence.

Even things Kathy carried to her death showed a well-established Hyde personality. Among her possessions, found in her purse or in the car in which she was shot, were cards showing membership in two Klans — the United Klans of America, with dues paid through 1967, and the original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, with dues paid through March, 1968.

She also was a member of Sam Bowers' dreaded White Knights, which the FBI has linked to at least eight racial deaths and many bombings, burnings and shootings.

She had a Belgian-made .25-caliber automatic pistol loaded with five bullets, but apparently never had a chance to use it.

What happened to Kathy Ainsworth? Her mother obviously had tremendous influence over her. But Kathy did not exhibit any real signs of racism or fears of a Communist-Jewish conspiracy until she moved to Mississippi.

The fact is that the minds of Kathy and Tarrants were shaped not only in Mississippi but in the United States. Both were influenced by the hate propaganda which floods the country from California and many other states, and both were dedicated to wiping out the "common enemy."

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